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FARM & GARDEN

SEEDS

GREIL BRO'S COMPANY
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Seed Marketing Department, 1915-1944

Marketing Investigations

VELVET BEANS

SUDAN GRASS

SUDAN GRASS





"House of Greil," Home of "Top Brand" Seed.

INFORMATION TO CUSTOMERS

Our Terms are Strictly Cash with Order. We prefer not to send seeds C. O. D. unless order is accompanied by cash payment of at least one-third of the total amount of order.

How to Remit. Send Postal Money Order, Express Company Money Order, Check or stamps if your order is for small amount. Letters containing money should be registered. It is unsafe to remit in that manner unless registered.

We Prepay Charges on all seed at prices named in catalogue for amounts up to and including **one pound** on seeds priced by the pound, and up to and including **one quart** on all seeds priced by measure. Larger quantities will be shipped charges collect unless special quotations are made at delivered prices.

Special Quotations will be made upon request and samples mailed if desired. Market Gardeners, Farmers, Schools and Public Institutions sending us list of seeds wanted will be given prompt reply and prices will be in accordance with quantity desired. **Our seeds** are all **high grade, best quality stocks.** The 5 cent packet has the same **quality** seed as the 100 lb. bag. The difference in cost is the quantity.

Greil Bros. Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Customers Please Take Notice

If Goods are wanted by Parcel Post, Postage must be added as per table below, except for those we offer to deliver free.

Parcel Post Weight Limit. The weight limit within the 1st and 2nd zones is now fifty (50) pounds; within the other zones the limit is twenty (20) pounds, and the size limit seventy-two (72) inches for combined length and largest girth. Customers can add up to the total weight of their order, and add postage according to zone rates below, or obtain the rates from their postmaster by giving him the total weight. **For packages in excess of 20 lbs. in weight, the express rates are lower, so we recommend the use of the express wherever possible.** The charge is the same collect or prepaid.

PARCEL POST RATES Within the U. S. and Possessions.

		First Pound or Fraction	Each additional pound or fraction
First Zone, within	50 miles of Montgomery . . .	5c	1c
Second Zone	50 to 150 " "	5c	1c
Third Zone	150 to 300 " "	6c	2c
Fourth Zone	300 to 600 " "	7c	4c
Fifth Zone	600 to 1000 " "	8c	6c
Sixth Zone	1000 to 1400 " "	9c	8c
Seventh Zone	1400 to 1800 " "	11c	10c
Eighth Zone	all over 1800 " "	12c	12c

ALL QUOTATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES



“The House of Greil”



THE founders of this firm, Nathan and Jacob Greil, came to Montgomery shortly after the civil war, with limited means, and unlimited perseverance, and embarked in the retail grocery business on South Court Street. By their close application and excellent business qualifications the firm of N. Greil & Bro. quickly prospered, and in 1870 they moved to Commerce Street and entered the wholesale grocery business. Here the firm continued to grow, each year adding renewed capital and increased facilities for making it the commercial power it was destined to become. The present firm, Greil Bros. Company, was incorporated in 1896 by N. Greil, J. Greil, E. Lobman, N. J. Greil and M. L. Greil. The only member of the original incorporators now living is Mr. M. L. Greil, who, with Mr. T. T. Greil and a corps of competent assistants, operates the business.

The firm today is familiarly known as “The House of Greil” and has earned that title or distinction from the fact that the members of the Greil family have constantly infused into the

establishment a reputation for reliability, and in having done so they take a deep pride. The remarkable growth of the firm and its present mammoth establishment, embracing as it does several large departments, housed in what is considered one of the most modern commercial structures in the South, could not have been accomplished without the two greatest factors in creating pleasant relations between the buyer and seller. **QUALITY** and **SERVICE** has been strictly adhered to throughout the many years the firm has been in business.

With the advent of the boll weevil and the absolute necessity for diversification, the Seed Department was established; and it might be well to state here that it is not a “Side line” to either the Drug or Grocery Department, but is entirely separate. The firm believed that in adding this department they were filling a much needed want in this section and the amount of business received has proven that they were correct. We do not claim to be the only house in the South supplying high grade reliable seed, nor do we claim to grow all the seed we sell; but we do claim that when you buy “Top Brand” seed you are getting



GREIL BROS COMPANY



strictly first-class high grade stock, true to name and reliable in every respect.

We do grow such seeds as the South produces to better advantage than other parts of the world, but the seed business is a world-wide proposition and it is not possible that any one section can produce all varieties to perfection. Our connections in Europe and other seed growing sections are equally as good as any firm in the business and our facilities for handling them on arrival are unsurpassed. We have only experienced competent help in this department who can be depended upon to give your orders prompt and careful attention.

This is our second annual catalog and we take this opportunity to thank those who have given us a trial, for the many orders received during our

first year in this line and also to say that we are making new friends, new customers every day and to do so we must be supplying seeds that give satisfaction. We know that our success depends upon satisfactory results being obtained from "Top Brand" seeds and we intend to merit a continuance of the confidence placed in us by our friends who have entrusted us with orders for seed during the past year by taking every precaution to see that all seeds shipped are strictly high quality in every respect and that orders receive prompt attention.

Wishing you much success the coming year and trusting to be favored with your orders, we are,

Yours truly,

GREIL BROS. COMPANY.

Jan. 1, 1917.

Seed Department.

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Inoculated

GARDEN BEANS

Uninoculated

Reproduction from photograph furnished by U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

GREIL BROS. COMPANY

Wholesale Seedsmen

P. O. Drawer D.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

In Your Garden

you can get increased yields and improve your soil if you inoculate all your
**Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima
Beans and Sweet Peas**

with

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Peas, beans, etc., belong to the legume or pod-bearing family of plants, which Nature has endowed with the wonderful ability to harbor and nurture certain bacteria on their roots, and these bacteria, in turn, gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to the plant itself. Increased nitrogen supplied to the plant means increased yield.

As a rule, the proper bacteria are not present in the soil; therefore, to insure best results, always use **Mulford Cultures**.

Treat your seed before planting. Very easy to use — simply add water and moisten seeds with the mixture.

SMALL COST	LARGE RETURNS
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For results see other side

Small Size	\$0.25
¼-Acre Size50
1-Acre Size	1.50
5-Acre Size	5.00

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

Further information sent free upon request.

These inoculating cultures are scientifically prepared and tested by

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Manufacturing and Biological Chemists

FOR SALE BY

GREIL BROTHERS COMPANY, Montgomery, Ala.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



Established 1865 "HOUSE OF GREIL" Incorporated 1896

Farm and Garden Seeds

CATALOG FOR

SPRING, 1917



Artichoke

Three Ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Culture.—This plant can be grown from seed or from suckers cut from old established plants. Sow seed in beds and transplant seedlings to rows four feet apart, setting plants eighteen inches in the row.

GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. It is cultivated for its flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus. Plants set in any good soil, with slight covering in winter, will remain in bearing several years. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. This variety is not for table use except when pickled, but is very valuable as hog food. Tubers are planted not seed.

Asparagus

8 ounces to 100 yards of row. 10 lbs. to one acre.

Every home with a garden, in the country or city, should have a good sized bed of Asparagus. Nothing is easier to plant or care for, and as it is among the first fruits of the garden it is a universal favorite. In a commercial way the supply is always inadequate and the price high. It is not necessary to tell the good qualities of Asparagus, as it is known to everybody.

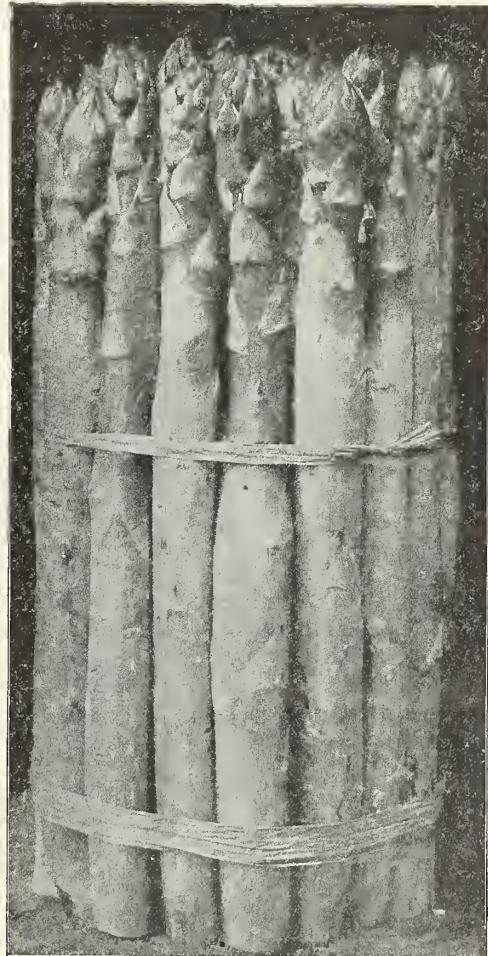
Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds during the entire season.

Culture.—Plant seed in hills ten to twelve inches apart, with rows two feet apart, dropping three to four seeds to the hill and then thin to two plants. Almost any light, warm soil will grow asparagus but land must be well prepared and heavily manured with only well-rotted manure being used. After cutting has ceased plow the dirt away from the rows and fill in with manure, then throw dirt back. Broadcast common salt at the rate of 20 bushels to the acre at end of season.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. We consider this the finest Asparagus grown. It is the most popular French variety. The stalks are immense, but tender and free from stringiness; they often weigh four ounces each. The scales overlap. The flavor is delicious. Giant Argenteuil brings best prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c, postpaid.

PALMETTO. A standard market Asparagus, and a favorite in the South, with large, thick stalks of fine, dark color and pointed tips. Very regular in size. Early and prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Large, profitable, standard Asparagus. Grows rapidly, producing thick, tender stalks that have a fine flavor. It is almost as tender as Giant Argenteuil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c, postpaid.



Giant Argenteuil.

All Prices Named in This Book Are Subject to Change Without Notice

SEE BACK COVER PAGE for the best collection of Garden Seeds ever offered for the money. Seeds in this collection are from strictly high grade stock, and carefully recleaned.



BEANS—Green Podded Bush

2 pounds to 100 feet of drill; 60 to 90 lbs. per acre.

Culture.—Beans can be planted in the South from January to May, and again in September or latter part of August for Fall crop. In gardens plant in rows about 18 inches apart, dropping beans four to six inches apart in the row. Field planting, rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, beans drilled about 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate often enough to keep clean until blooms appear, but not when vines are wet. Extra heavy manuring is not needed; a good commercial fertilizer is better, especially if it is well mixed with the soil in the furrow before planting.

BLACK VALENTINE (38 days). The choice of Southern market growers, because it resists blight and is vigorous and prolific. Beans long, straight and handsome. One of the most desirable for market. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

EARLY RED SPECKLED VALENTINE (40 days). One of the oldest and best known green-podded varieties on the market, still very popular with market gardeners, as well as those who plant only for home use. Very early, prolific and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE (40 Days). Similar in appearance to Refugee or 1000 to 1, but at least ten days earlier in maturing; color lighter shade of green and quality much better. Very prolific, and its earliness, coupled with its certainty of making a crop under adverse conditions should make it a more popular sort. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1 (50 days). The popular canning and shipping sort. This Bean is one of the most prolific of all the green-podded sorts. Bush is strong and vigorous and very hardy. Pods are long, round and of fine appearance. A good sort for late planting. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

FULL MEASURE (48 days). This bean inherited the size of Yosemite Mammoth Wax and the productiveness of the old Refugee, its parents. The pods are long, meaty and tender, without strings, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

LONGFELLOW (48 days). A round-podded green Bean of great merit; is entirely stringless and of good flavor. Vines very prolific. A good Bean for early use. Showy and attractive pods, often 6 in. long. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

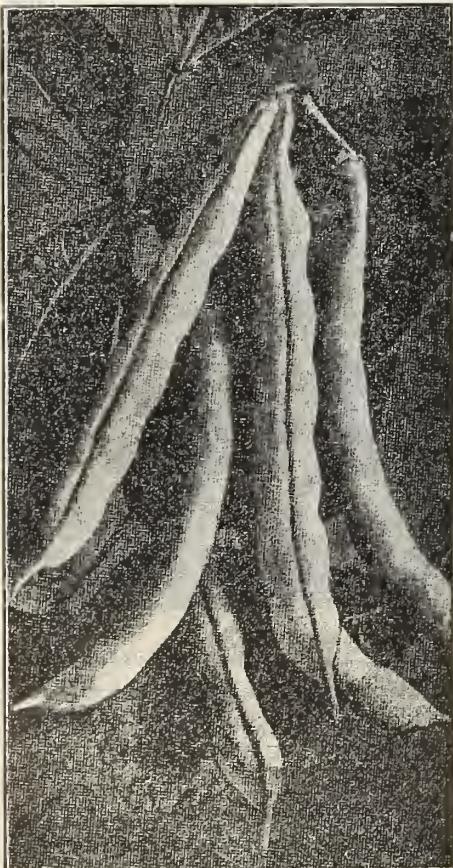
BOUNTIFUL. This has recently become very popular in some sections of the South. It is one of the best for market gardeners, as hardy and as productive as Six Weeks, with stringless pods and of better quality. Pods are five to six inches long; broad, flat and thick. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN-POD (38 days). This variety combines unusual hardness, earliness and productiveness. The pods are handsome in appearance and of finest quality, rich green in color, very round and straight, five or more inches in length, solid and meaty. It is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor, entirely stringless at all stages of growth. You can plant the Burpee Stringless at any time of the year that other bush beans will grow. It is "The Snap Bean" for home use and near-by markets. Try it and you will be convinced. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

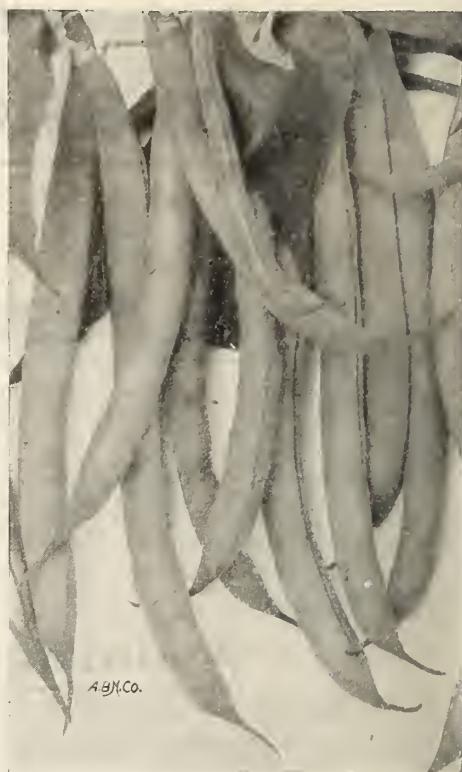
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN-POD (42 days). The pods of this variety are fully one-third longer than Valentine. Round, with slight curve, handsome and stringless. Early and very prolific. An excellent sort for either home use or market garden. Our stock of this bean comes from the best sources of supply in the Country. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET (48 days). Produces extra long, straight, round green pods. Stringless when young, very fine flavor and popular as a market garden sort in some sections of the South. It is a favorite with many on account of the long straight pods. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD (48 days). Very prolific and tender. Has dark green foliage, leaves large and crumpled, matures slightly ahead of Hodson Green Pod. Pods are 5 to 5½ inches long, flat, light green in color and irregular in shape, but quality of bean is good. Seeds are yellowish brown in color and kidney shape. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.



Burpee Stringless.



Black Valentine.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



Bush Beans—Wax Podded

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX (45 days). Of extra-large size, handsome appearance and good quality, which makes it one of the most popular wax sorts in cultivation. Strong, upright, bush growth, pods long, flat and of beautiful waxy color. A great favorite with the market gardeners in some parts of the South. Under favorable conditions it is an excellent cropper.

DWARF GERMAN or BLACK WAX (45 days). One of the most prolific of early wax sorts, pods are meaty, thick, waxy and of good quality. An excellent home garden sort, but also makes a good shipper.

HODSON WAX (48 days). This late maturing variety is exceedingly vigorous, hardy and productive. It is rust resistant and is becoming popular with shippers. While not of the excellent quality of our Golden Wax, this variety is very well adapted for market gardening purposes on account of its productiveness and freedom from bean diseases. The pods are handsome, clear creamy white, very long, straight or slightly curved, fleshy and of good quality. They are crisp and tender if picked when quite young.

IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX (40 days). This variety has given excellent satisfaction since its introduction and is really one of the best Wax sorts for home use. Very productive, hardy, of fine flavor and quality. Vines erect, pods long and straight.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX (38 days). The most popular wax sort in the South. The plants are very hardy and produce long, handsome wax pods, often six inches or more in length. Very vigorous, remarkably free from rust and prolific. Pods are straight, waxy white, crisp and tender.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX (47 days). This variety, usually midseason but sometimes earlier maturing, is considered rust-proof and we have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax podded bean. The plants are very vigorous, hardy and productive. The pods are light yellow, about five and one-half to six inches in length. Seed long, oval, rounded at ends, medium sized, purplish black. This is a well known market gardening and truckers' sort in some sections.

SCARLET FLAGEOLET WAX (52 days). This handsome variety of intermediate season seems to do especially well in the South and is a favorite with many truckers. The plants are large, strong growing, erect, and produce very long, flat, wax-like pods seven to eight inches in length.

VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX (52 days). The pods are very large, and are very similar to those of Scarlet Flageolet Wax. When well grown this is one of the most showy wax varieties. Same as Scarlet.

PEARL WAX (47 days). Very vigorous in growth, produces long, straight pods. Very productive, hardy, handsome in appearance and of good quality. It stands shipping well and we recommend it to growers who ship to Northern markets.

HORTICULTURAL WAX (48 days). Dwarf in growth, large cropper and of excellent quality. Rust resistant. Second early in maturing, flat podded. Kidney-shaped seed, purplish brown in color, splashed with brown.

WEBBER WAX (42 days). A new and distinct variety. Very early, hardy, prolific, stringless and of excellent quality. We advise market gardeners to try this bean and we are sure of the results. Its large, handsome pods and the quantity produced make it a paying crop.

Please Note

Prices on all beans on this page are as follows: Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Prices on larger quantities quoted on request.

Special Notice

Please note in ordering that all Beans and Peas are priced by the POUND or 100 lbs., and not by the Quart, Peck and bushel, as in former catalogues and price lists.

The prices named in this book are based on our present or estimated supply. We reserve the right to change prices without notice.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.



Hodson Wax.



Pole or Running Beans

2 pounds to 150 hills; 20 to 24 pounds to the acre in drills.

Culture.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than others, so we advise that they be planted only after all danger of frost is over. Set poles 6 to 7 feet long in rows four feet apart, plant 5 to 6 beans around each pole and cover about two inches deep. As soon as plants have good start thin out to four and train them around the pole in same direction. Pole beans can also be planted near a fence and trained on wire or twine.

KENTUCKY WONDER (55 days). We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans suitable for snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive. The pods are very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, curved and twisted, nearly round and very crisp when young. Seed long, oval, slightly flattened, dun colored. One of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market. The quality of our stock is unsurpassed. Price, pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; postpaid.

WHITE CREESEBACK (50 days). This white seeded creaseback is valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods within a short time. The vines are medium sized, vigorous and wonderfully productive, bearing round, fleshy pods in clusters of from four to twelve. The pods are of medium length, usually about five inches, comparatively straight and of attractive green color. They are of the best quality as snaps for home use and stand shipping better than most sorts. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

LAZY WIFE (60 days). So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late green-podded Pole Beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC (55 days). Strictly a Southern bean. Resists the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds dark yellow. Quality not as good as Kentucky Wonder, but recommended highly. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

SOUTHERN CORNFIELD (57 days). This is really the old-fashioned cornfield bean and we are sure that a trial will convince you of its merits. We have found it to be one of the finest as well as one of the most prolific of all pole beans. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

NANCY DAVIS (56 days). The seeds are of medium size, slightly flat-oval; the color is gray, flecked with dark spots and some distinct black stripes. It is the earliest Pole Bean grown, often maturing pods in fifty-five days. It bears in clusters immense, long, curved, and twisted pods, stringless, tender and of delicious flavor. It should have tall supports, and does well in corn. Pkt., 10e; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

Kentucky Wonder.

Stock Beets

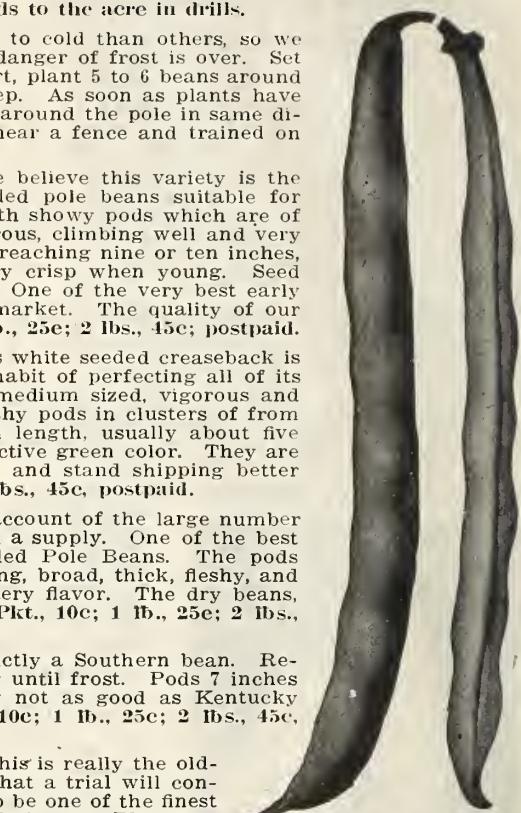
Every farmer should grow these for stock-feeding. Plant the same as other Beets.

YELLOW OR ORANGE GLOBE. A valuable variety for shallow soils as it grows very largely above ground, making it easy to pull. It grows to a large size and is a splendid keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs. and over at 30c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Especially good for dairy feeding. It is a bright yellow color and a heavy yielder; very nutritious. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs. and over at 35c per lb.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED. Dark red and grows very large. Good for deep loamy soils, producing immense crops. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs. and over at 35c per lb.

SILESIAN SUGAR. One of the Sugar Beets which is very nutritious and largely grown for stock-feeding. Not so large as the Mangels, but a heavy cropper and good keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs. and over at 30c per lb.



White Creaseback.



Golden Tankard.



Bush Lima Beans

One pound of small seeded Lima plants from 100 to 125 feet, 2 pounds of the large-seeded sorts.

Culture.—Plant only after danger of frost is over. Plant in drills two to three feet apart, dropping beans four to five inches apart in the drill and covering one to two inches deep. If planted in hills, make hills two to four feet apart each way and drop three to four beans to the hill. Cultivate often but only when bushes are dry.

BURPEE'S DWARF or BUSH LIMA. Produces Beans as large as the Pole Lima, but in every other respect they are similar to the Henderson, except in quality, which we regard as superior, having more of the flavor of the old Lima; they are, however, more liable to contain runners; the plants grow about 20 inches high, of stout growth and erect, yet branching into a bush 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. The best of all types of Limas for the South; it is extremely early. Stocky, vigorous growth, foliage small and dark green in color. Very prolific and comes into bearing early; pods short, containing three to five Beans; continues to bear until frost, first crop borne low on the plant, second higher up and so on until, on good land, it makes a growth of 18 inches. Seeds small, round, flat and white. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

FLORIDA BUTTER BEAN (80 days). This is the surest cropper of all lima beans. It is the most prolific and at the same time one of the best flavored we know of. It will do well on poor land where others fail. The beans when dry are small like Carolina Pole Lima, but mottled in color. Very popular among those who know the bean. Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid.



Fordhook Bush Lima.

FORDHOOK. The bush of this variety has a stiff, upright habit of growth that holds the beans well up from ground, thus avoiding the pods becoming discolored. Beans are larger and thicker than other types of bush lima. It is very prolific and beans are tender and sweet even when full size. One of the most decided improvements in lima beans that has been introduced in many years. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

Pole Lima Beans

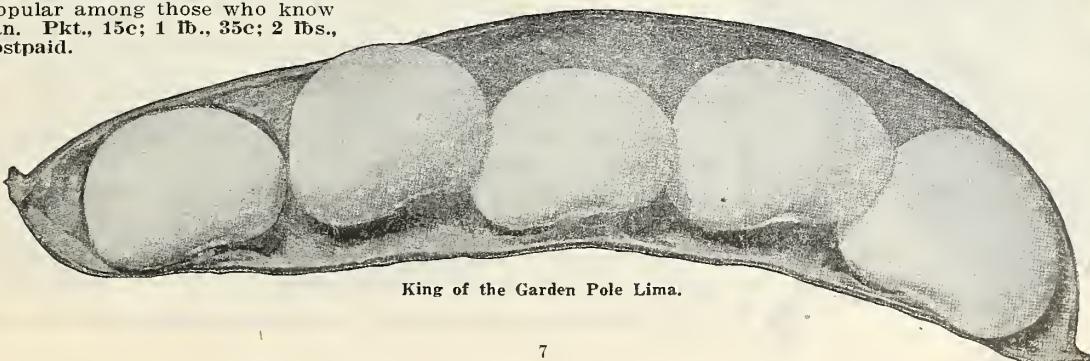
Culture is the same as for other Pole Beans.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA (95 days). A very popular variety, producing very large pods and beans of a large size when in a green state. It is of a strong growth, exceedingly productive, and frequently producing five or six beans to the pod; highly recommended. The best large podded lima for the South. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

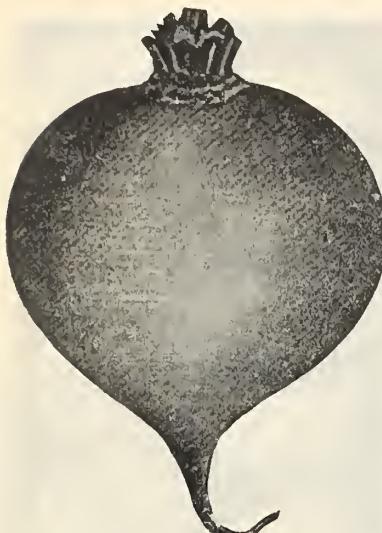
CAROLINA or SIEVA (75 days). The most popular of all lima beans in this section. It is early, very reliable and more prolific than other sorts. It is commonly called Butter Bean on account of its fine flavor. The vines are very vigorous, leaves small, smooth, and of a glossy green color. Pods about three inches long, curved and flat. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

LARGE WHITE LIMA (85 days). On account of the size this variety is very popular with market gardeners. The vines are very vigorous and produce large quantities of broad, flat, dark green pods, containing four to five beans of good quality. If planted in rich soil and only two vines allowed to mature on the pole it will come into bearing earlier and make larger pods, try it. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

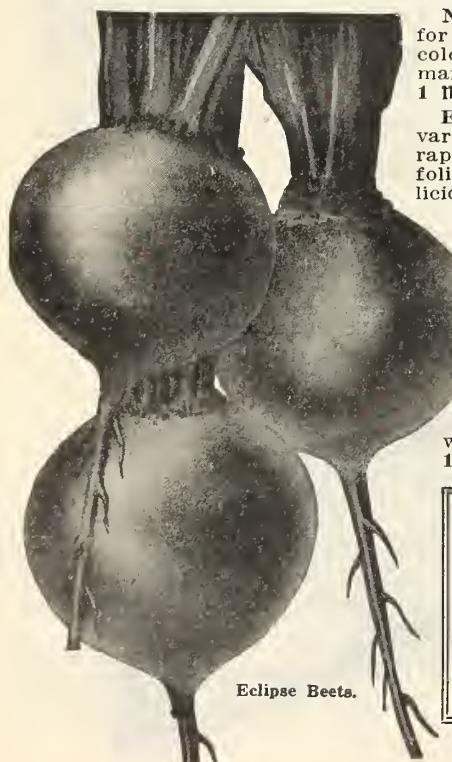


King of the Garden Pole Lima.



Greil's Market.

GREIL'S MARKET (45 days). Root of medium size, very handsome globe shape, and has a remarkably smooth surface. Both the skin and flesh are deep, rich red, fine grained, sweet and tender in all stages of growth. Small tap root; leaves are small, dark green. We consider this the best globe beet on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.



Eclipse Beets.

Table Beets

One ounce of seed to 100 feet, seven pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Beets should be sown in well manured soil that has been well prepared by deep plowing or spading. Rows 2 feet apart, sowing thinly in the row. We advise seed be soaked before planting to soften the bur and assist in germination. If too thick in row thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart. Cover seed one to two inches deep and firm soil around seed to keep them from drying out before germinating.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (44 days).

One of the most popular early varieties of fine shape and good quality. It matures very quickly, is smooth and of a dark color. Top medium size. Shape very desirable. A fine variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

DETROIT DARK RED (50 days).

One of the most popular second early, or main crop sorts. Roots round, smooth, dark blood red, and of fine quality. We recommend it very highly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

DEWING'S TURNIP (50 days).

A smooth, red Turnip Beet of excellent quality, one that has proven to be of equal value as a market Beet as well as for home use. Flesh sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD

TURNIP (47 days). A dark red Beet, smooth and of uniform size. It keeps well, thus making it one of the best sorts for main crop. The quality is excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

NUTTING'S EARLY GEM (45 days). One of the best and earliest beets for growing either out of doors or under glass. This shape is very desirable, color dark, quality unsurpassed; the foliage is scant. An excellent sort for market gardeners. Very popular in Florida. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 55c.

EARLY ECLIPSE (44 days). We regard this as one of the most valuable varieties for either market or private gardens; it is remarkable for its very rapid growth, perfection of form, beautiful crimson flesh, and for its dwarf foliage; the roots are of a bright, glossy red, very fine grained and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 55c.

HALF LONG BLOOD (62 days). A very highly thought of variety wherever grown; it follows the Early Red Turnip Beet, half-long shape and very dark blood-red color; an excellent variety for Winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 55c.

IMPROVED LONG BLOOD (70 days). Grows from twelve to fourteen inches long, and from three to five inches thick; quite productive, but not of such good flavor as the Red Turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 55c.

SWISS CHARD. Grown for the greens. The plants grow to a height of two and one-half feet; the leaf portion is heavily crumpled, very crisp and tender, and is used like Spinach. The stalks are delicious when cooked and served like Asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



Detroit Dark Red.

You will find many catalogues carrying increased prices on Beet seed, but we are not changing ours at all. We are fairly well supplied and can give you the benefit of lower prices on this item.

We import direct from growers in Europe and only the best quality seed from selected roots.



CABBAGE AMERICAN GROWN

One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet of drill; 6 ounces will provide plants enough for one acre.

Culture.—Have soil in your bed in the best possible condition. Do not make it too rich or your plants will grow quickly and consequently be weak. Such plants will not stand the shock of transplanting. Soil that has been manured the previous year is to be preferred. Seed should be drilled 6 inches apart, and not too thick; cover lightly and press the soil down firmly around seed. Keep plants watered and free from grass or weeds. Plant during February and March; again in July and August. For spring and summer crop, sow from August 15 to November 1. Cabbage needs constant cultivation to succeed best and we advise rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart in the row. The varieties of Cabbage we list are those we know will give the greatest satisfaction to Southern growers.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD (80 days). One of the leading varieties among market gardeners in the South and it deserves its popularity, for its merits are many. Heads are large, conical in shape, though heads are not quite so pointed as Jersey. Makes hard compact heads that carry well and usually sold at highest prices. The strain we offer is first class in every particular and sure to give perfect satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ALL HEAD EARLY (90 days). A variety that is remarkably uniform in its size, shape and sure heading habits. Heads are deep, flat, solid and its tenderness makes it an excellent sort for home use, while its compactness makes it one of the best shippers to be obtained. Truckers should use this variety for the reason that 1000 more heads can be grown on an acre than of other large size varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ALL SEASONS (110 days). Whether for medium, early, main-crop or late use, this is unsurpassed by any other sort; the heads are large, nearly round, very solid and of the best quality; keeping qualities above the average. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.



Charleston Wakefield.

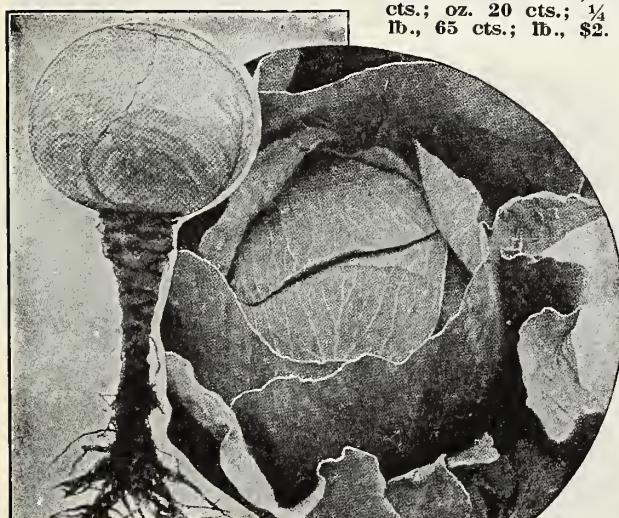
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD (72 days). This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest Cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH (100 days). Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second-early sort. The plant is short-stemmed, upright and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Head large, nearly round or slightly flattened, very solid and uniform in size and shape. Practically every plant will form a good, solid head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SUCCESSION (115 days). Largely a market-gardener's variety in many parts of the South being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity, it is several days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch. Is firm and solid, a very sure header and stands shipment well, arriving in good condition and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

DANISH BALLHEAD (115 days). The big growers who sell Cabbage by the ton grow Danish Ballhead because it is a sure header of great solidity and weight, keeps splendidly and sells well on any market. The heads are round, hard and heavy, though not extra large, so they can be grown in close quarters. We offer only true imported seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

SUREHEAD (110 days). Very uniform in size; hard, firm and of fine texture; sure to head even under unfavorable conditions. Heads solid and will stand shipping without injury. Can be depended upon to make solid heads under conditions that would ruin many other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Danish Ballhead.



GREIL BROS COMPANY



Large Late Drumhead.

Hammond's Slug Shot

Kills Insects. Saves Foliage.

SLUG SHOT kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. 5-lb. pkg., not prepaid, 40c; 10-lb., 75c.

AUTUMN KING (120 days). An extra large, hard heading sort that has proven very desirable for winter. Heads often weigh fifteen to twenty pounds, and are solid and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ALABAMA WINTER HEADER (120 days). This is by far the best large head, late maturing cabbage in the list. The head is broad, flat and very solid. Market gardeners should plant largely of this variety and realize a good profit. It is of sure-heading stock, short stem and a very compact grower. On account of its extra large size, it usually commands high prices. We are sure that a trial of this will convince you of its superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Cress

CURLED, or PEPPER GRASS. This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a very agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. Repeated sowing is necessary to secure a succession. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

TRUE WATER CRESS. This is quite distinct from the former and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place is found. The seed should be sown, lightly covered, in gravelly muck lands along the borders of a small, rapid stream. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-grown seeds and extension of roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

CABBAGE—Continued

EARLY WINNINGSTADT (80 days). Rarely fails to form good, solid heads, even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped and a good keeper. Owing to its compact and upright habit of growth this variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than other sorts, and also stands excessive wet or drought well. A fine, extra early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER (100 days). About ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but, being fully double the size, it may be classed with the best large Early Cabbages, and is deservedly popular with market gardeners. Equal in weight to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves allow it to be planted nearly as close as the Wakefield. Heads round and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (120 days). This popular Cabbage never fails to make a remarkably fine, solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late. It is a first-class main crop variety, very uniform in size and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

EARLY DRUMHEAD (100 days). Very popular in the South. Makes a splendid second early sure heading cabbage. Heads large, flattened on the top, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE (100 days). An early hard heading cabbage that will give uniform satisfaction planted either for home use or market. Has few outside leaves, matures about same time as Charleston Wakefield, but deep, solid heads that ship well and command best prices. Include a trial order with your next list of seed and convince yourself that this is a good one. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

GREEN GLAZED (100 days). This variety resists worms and insects of all kinds better than other sorts. It is vigorous in growth, stands cold well, but does not head tight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY (120 days). An excellent variety for fall and winter gardens. Very fine flavor, tender and makes good size heads. Its good appearance induces a high price in market and it grows freely, is sure heading and very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH (120 days). A very popular sort for winter use. Large flat heads that keep well and usually a very sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Alabama Winter Header.

Carrots

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds will sow an acre.

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowings as late as June 15. For table use sow the smaller kinds early in rows sixteen to eighteen inches apart. For field culture sow in drills eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, using from three to four pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Thin two to six inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety.

CHANTENAY (70 days). One of the best early Carrots in cultivation. In shape it is midway between the Half-Long Nantes Stump-Rooted and the Guerande or Oxheart varieties, nearly equaling the former in length, and having the broad shoulder and tapering root of the latter. Its color is orange-red; the flesh crisp and tender. Very early and a heavy cropper. A carrot which market gardeners should plant for their main early crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15.



Long Orange.

DANVERS HALF-LONG (72 days). The best variety for general purposes and the most largely used, not only for stock raising, but for table use as well. The perfect type is about eight inches long and about two and a half inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a sort of half-point at the bottom. Color is a bright orange-scarlet. It is a very heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE (75 days). The standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape; roots are of a deep orange; good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil. The roots are smooth, fine-grained and very large. For feeding milch cows it is very valuable, as it increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a rich golden hue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Chantenay.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN (75 days). Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white; green above the ground, with small tops. In light, rich ground grows to a large size. Flesh rather coarse. Used principally for stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

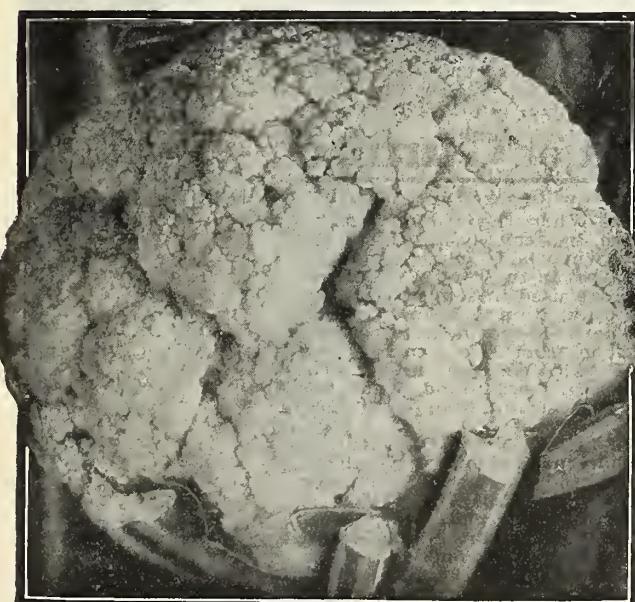
Cauliflower

One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Culture.—Sow from June to October in the beds, not too rich; in fact, it is much better to make seed-bed of the same earth to which plants are to be removed. Do not allow plants to attain more than two leaves before removing to a box, setting plants about one inch apart each way. While there they must be well watered. When they are large enough to transplant to field, be careful to water plants as they are set; then cultivate same as cabbage. Cauliflower requires much more cultivation and closer attention. We shall be pleased to furnish information regarding this crop at any time.

EARLY SNOWBALL (93 days). One of the best types of Cauliflower on the market. It is adapted for either forcing or field-growing. It will, when properly treated, make large, solid heads. Our strain of this is one of the finest ever offered. We import direct from the grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

DRY-WEATHER (105 days). The variety that withstands dry weather better than any other sort, and therefore best for localities subject to long dry seasons; heads large, very solid, snow white and of the most delicate flavor. For home gardens we recommend this very highly. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Collards

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Culture.—Collards can be sown in Spring or Summer and the same culture used as for cabbage. Sow in beds and transplant or in open field as desired. They are very rapid growers and when planted in summer they supply fine winter greens.

IMPROVED WHITE GEORGIA (75 days). Called Cabbage Collards on account of its close, bunching growth and light green leaves, resembling the Cabbage. Combines the hardness and reality of the Collard with the whiteness and crispness of the Cabbage. A great improvement over the old Long Green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

BUNCOMBE (75 days). This is not a new strain, as some would have you think, though not so well known as White Georgia. It is well adapted to this section and we recommend it very highly. It was developed from the Georgia in North Carolina, where it was given the name of Buncombe. You will find this to be a fine strain of this popular vegetable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Celery

One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Culture.—Celery should be planted in a moist, fertile soil. In preparing for celery use heavy applications of either well-rotted manure or high-grade commercial fertilizer. In the South celery can be planted in the Spring and again in the Fall, though the latter planting must be in the extreme South. Seed for Fall crop should be sown in August or September in beds that are well shaded, seed covered about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and as plants grow, share the tops to force a stocky growth. When six inches or more high, transplant into field and either hill up with soil to blanch or use the board method as they do in Florida and other sections that supply large quantities to the markets.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING (115 days). This is the most popular variety grown in the South. It is in condition earlier than others and we doubt if you will find a strain that is better than the one we offer, for the reason that we import direct from a French grower and the quality and appearance of our Golden Self Blanching is unsurpassed. The plants are medium size, of stocky, compact growth, with yellowish green foliage. Its crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine flavor have a reputation among market gardeners who make a business of growing Celery. There is not a superior sort for first early planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.75.

GIANT PASCAL (135 days). This is a green leaved variety, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

WHITE PLUME (110 days). A fine home use variety, and popular with some for shipment to market. It is very early, and attractive in appearance. Branches very quickly to a perfectly white waxy color, with green leaves, tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

CELERIAC, TURNIP-ROOTED (125 days). This vegetable is very popular in some sections, and is grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced; or, used with vinegar, they make an excellent salad. Pkt., 50c; oz., 25c.

Okra or Gumbo

One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to a foot apart in the rows. The young seed pods are used in soups, stews and catsups. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in best condition for use when from 2 to 3 inches long.

WHITE VELVET (60 days).—The pods are extra long, round, white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC (55 days). Short podded but very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH POD (60 days). Extra large pods, deep green in color and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

FRENCH MARKET (60 days). Very prolific, long podded, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



White Velvet.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

Corn, Garden

One quart will plant 200 hills; one peck will plant one acre.
Priced by Measure.

Culture.—Sweet corn should be planted as soon as danger of frost is over, using one of the early sorts and one of the medium or late varieties so as to have them mature in succession. You can continue to plant the two varieties at intervals of two weeks until about middle of July and will have fresh corn until Fall season. Soil should be rich and cultivated often. Plant in hills three feet each way, dropping three to four seeds to the hill and thinning to two when up. Adams Early and other dwarf varieties can be planted closer, or in rows, dropping seed 12 to 18 inches apart in the row.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (85 days). A late variety that is very popular among market gardeners and also for home use on account of its wonderful keeping qualities. It will hold its fresh, tender, sweet condition longer than other sorts. Makes fine large ears and has become very popular as a shipper. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (75 days). This we might call an intermediate as it is often used as a second early following Adams Early. It is one of the best of the sweet corns and our strain will be found true to type, making ears about 8 to 9 inches long with grains that are true "shoe peg" in shape. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c.

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN (80 days). This variety has very large well filled ears of superior quality. It is very sweet and will be found to be an excellent sort for those who like large ear corn. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c.

EARLY MAMMOTH (75 days). An extra early large ear variety that we feel sure will soon become very popular in this section. It has been tested thoroughly and we do not hesitate to recommend it to our trade. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c.

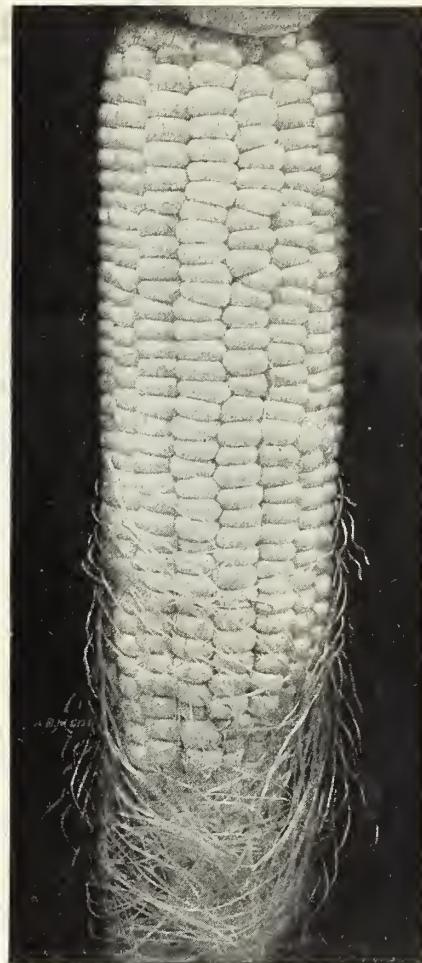
GOLDEN BANTAM (75 days). An extra early that has been introduced only a short time, but on account of its delicious flavor, early habits and rich color, it has become one of the popular sweet corns of the entire list. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c.

EARLY ADAMS (70 days). This is not a sweet corn but on account of its extreme earliness and soft white grains, which are very tender and used as roasting ears, it has become one of the favorite first early sorts. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c.

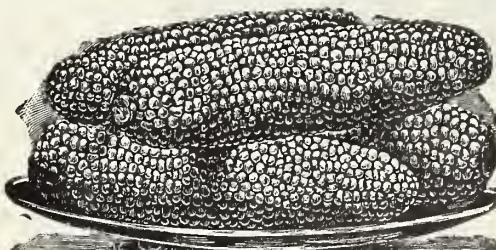
Snowflake (100 days). This variety, like Adams is not a sweet corn, but many market gardeners as well as a great many who plant only for home use, have found it to be one of the best for roasting ears. It grows a fine medium size ear, very tender and unless one really prefers a true sugar corn, Snowflake is the best variety we know for the garden. Pkt., 5c; qt., 25c.

BLACK MEXICAN (80 days). The sweetest of all sugar corns. Makes a nice size ear and though it cooks up dark in color, the flavor and sweetness of it will be found superior to many sorts. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c.

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantities.



Stowell's Evergreen.



Country Gentleman.

Be careful about your seed corn! We grade our stock after having it selected in the field. It's SEED CORN.

Golden Bantam.



GREIL BROS COMPANY

Cucumbers

One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre.

Culture.—For general use, sow in open ground as soon as weather is sufficiently settled. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill. Drop 5 to 7 seeds in each hill and when vines start to run thin out to 2 plants. If wanted very early, sow two or three seeds in a 4-inch pot and transplant to open ground when danger of frost is past. Gather the cucumbers when ripe enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, the vines stop bearing. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of reasonably good soil that is fully exposed to the sun. Every family should be supplied from its own garden. The striped cucumber beetles which attack the plants may be cut off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth.

KLONDIKE (60 days). Excellent strain of White Spine, remarkable for the uniformly dark green skin of its shapely fruits. Popular with Southern planters who find a ready sale for it at good prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

GREIL'S FORCING WHITE SPINE (50 days). Large, straight and well formed; full at ends; productive; skin deep green, holding color well. It is not excelled for beauty in color and form. Excellent shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING (60 days). A useful variety for growing on a trellis or wire. The Cucumbers are long, of dark green color, white flesh, crisp and of a good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

DAVIS PERFECT (50 days). This variety will produce out-of-door Cucumbers that will sell in the market for hothouse grown. The shape is ideal. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem, and the few seeds that are contained in its blossom end when in eating condition are so small and tender that they are hardly noticeable. Most important of all, it does not lose its dark, rich color when grown outdoors. We know of one big pickle firm that insists on their farmers using only this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.



M.C.O.
Greil's Forcing White Spine.

GREIL'S PERFECTED (50 days). This variety will grow beautiful dark green fruit, very uniform in shape, 6 to 7 inches in length, with firm, solid flesh. Form very near perfect, without neck and remains dark green longer than any other variety we know of. The seed we offer was grown specially for us by one of the best and most experienced growers in America. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE (55 days). This variety of Cucumber will be found to produce less culms and more perfect shaped fruit than most any other sort now on the market. Color is a dark green. It is very crisp and tender. An excellent Cucumber for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

EVERBEARING (55 days). This is an extra early sort that will produce a large quantity of fine dark green fruit. The vines will continue to bear longer than other varieties. We recommend it very highly for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 85c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN (60 days). The standard all-round variety. It makes an excellent fruit for slicing. Quality excellent, flesh crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

EARLY FORTUNE (55 days). This is quite a popular variety in some parts of the South. It is one of the many White Spine types offered, but has the reputation of holding its dark green color several days after picking, which naturally makes it well thought of by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

GHERKIN.
Burr, or West India Round Prickly Cucumber; used for pickles only. Seed require soaking before planting as they sprout slowly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Davis Perfect.



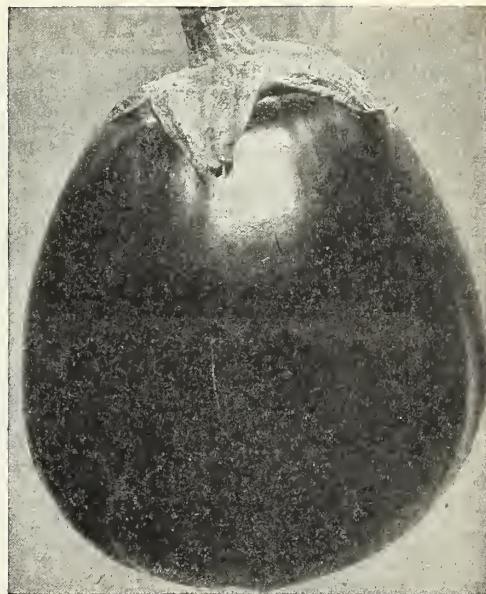
Egg Plant

Culture.—Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hot bed. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart, pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting. Four ounces of seed will supply enough plants to set an acre. It is desirable to shade young plants from very hot sun. It is a good policy to pinch off the ends of the branches after they begin to bloom, so that only three or four fruits will set. Hoe frequently and hill up gradually until the plants begin to bloom.

IMPROVED N. Y. PURPLE (125 days). This is the most popular variety among market gardeners in the South and quite a favorite for home gardens as well. It is spineless, makes large fruit of fine quality. Considered very productive, usually bearing four to six dark purple fruits to the plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH (120 days). This variety should be more generally planted on account of its strong, upright habit of growth, which prevents the fruit from touching the ground. It is more productive than N. Y. Purple and though the fruits are not quite so large, they are equally as good quality. We recommend this as the best all purpose Egg Plant for either market garden or home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

BLACK BEAUTY (125 days). This variety bears large, well-formed, dark purple fruit, that ripens several days earlier than N. Y. Purple. We have a particularly fine strain of this and we feel sure tha a trial will convince you of its merits. It really is a "Beauty." Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.25.



Improved N. Y. Purple.



Kale or Borecole

One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill.

Culture.—Same as for cabbage. Can be sown from April to June and again in August or September. Makes excellent greens and is improved by frost.

DWARF GREEN CURLLED SCOTCH (50 days). As indicated by its name this variety does not grow very tall, only about 15 to 18 inches. Leaves are curly, tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

TALL GREEN CURLLED SCOTCH (65 days). Grows about two feet high, leaves very curly, bright green in color and very attractive, good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

SIBERIAN (65 days). Larger than Scotch Kale, leaves bluish green in color, quality fine and very popular in some sections. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.

NORFOLK (58 days). A green curled variety that is popular with market gardeners on the Atlantic coast. Leaves very curly and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

Endive

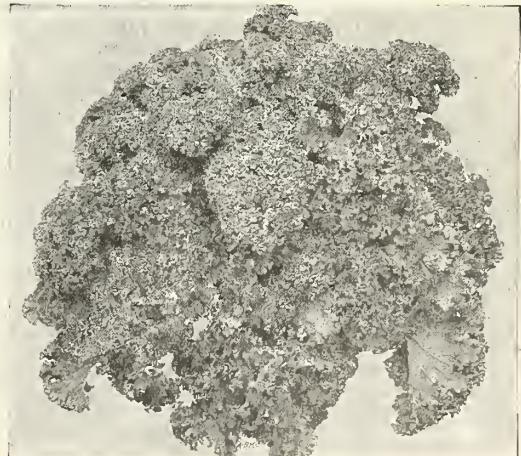
One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill and produce about 2,000 plants.

Culture.—The first sowing should be made in early spring, drill seed and when well up thin out as you would Lettuce, leaving plants about twelve inches apart. Second sowing can be made in July or August for early winter heading. If you desire to bleach the heads, tie the leaves together at the top when nearly full grown.

GREEN CURLLED (48 days). Hardest variety; the most desirable for home use or market garden. Deep green leaves, beautifully cut and curled; easily blanched. The most popular sort with Southern growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

WHITE CURLLED (50 days). A very beautiful variety. Plants moderately dense; leaves coarser than those of Green Curled; the midrib is yellow and the leaves white. This does not need blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle) (50 days). Broad, thick and slightly wrinkled leaves; forms very large heads, which are much used in soups. The most popular variety around New Orleans. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Kale or Borecole.



Mustard

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. A crimped or frilled variety; produces large leaves; makes a very fine salad; flavor is all that can be desired. Plant in fall for early spring salad. A popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

NEW CHINESE. Larger than most varieties. Very tender and delicious. Plants are very vigorous; leaves are large and crimped; one of the very best for salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.

Parsnip

Culture.—Sow thickly in drills from September to December for winter and spring crop. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill, 3 lbs. to acre.

IMPROVED SUGAR HOLLOW CROWN. One of the best and handsomest to be found. Broad shoulder and hollow crown; producing by far the best Parsnips known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 75c.



Curled Mustard.

Pumpkins

One pound will plant 200 to 300 hills; four to six pounds will plant an acre.

Culture.—Plant in spring with field corn, in hills 10 or more feet apart, four seeds in a hill, or for garden planting, in hills 6 feet apart. Do not plant near melon or squash vines, as they mix. The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, and they make splendid feed for sheep when the pasture begins to fail in the fall.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS (115 days). The great big Pumpkins you see at the fair are nearly always grown from this seed. The skin is light, and the flesh is thick, bright yellow, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

LARGE CHEESE (75 days). Creamy buff colored, round and flattened, averaging 20 inches to 2 feet in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

GREEN-STRIPED CUSHAW (75 days). Striped green and white. Rich yellow flesh. Best garden variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

KENTUCKY FIELD (100 days). Grows large and is adapted for cooking purposes and feeding stock. They are variable in shape, some being flattened at the end, others round or long. Of deep yellow color. Fine grain and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Leek

One ounce will produce 1,000 plants.

Culture.—Sow early in the spring, in drills 6 inches apart; thin out to 2 inches apart. When 7 inches high transplant to rows 12 inches apart, setting as deeply as possible without covering young center leaves. Hill up as they grow.

LONDON FLAG (95 days). This well known broad leaved leek is hardy, productive, of good quality, and is extensively cultivated in this country. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.15.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG (95 days). A desirable strong growing, broad leaved leek, hardy and productive. It is a favorite with many market gardeners and is also extensively used for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



American Flag Leek.

Parsley

One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of drill.

Culture.—Soak seed several hours before planting. Sow in box, bed or as a border. Cover lightly. It is very slow to germinate. Can be sown any time from August to May.

MOSS CURLED PARSLEY (75 days). An excellent free-growing sort, with pale green leaves of handsome appearance. Used exclusively for garnishing and table decorations. Fine for both market and private gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

MARKET GARDENER'S FAVORITE (70 days). The best double curled Parsley. Extra curled, very dark green color, strong grower and quite hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

PLAIN, OR SINGLE (70 days). Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled, and very dark green. Plant very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.



Moss Curled Parsley.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



LETTUCE

One ounce of seed sows 120 feet of row, produces 3,000 plants.

Culture.—For late fall and winter heading, sow in August or September, either in boxes or in beds where you can protect the young plants from extreme heat. Do not cover seed more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, in fact many growers prepare the soil in bed, sow seed and cover with wet bags until seed germinate, then remove bags, and as soon as plants are large enough transplant them. Soil in which you plant seed should not be too rich or plants will be weak. When you transplant set them 14 inches each way, or if in rows, set plants every 12 inches. The seed for Summer Lettuce should be sown as early as possible in the Spring to avoid the heat.

BIG BOSTON (55 days). The most popular hard heading variety among market gardeners of the South. It is a reliable and uniform header, with short leaves. Color deep green with bronze edges. It forms a very compact head that ships to perfection, and our selected strain of this variety will be found to be much better than the average seed stocks offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

MAY KING (45 days). This is an extremely early, compact heading variety for the home garden and market, forming very firm heads of medium size and excellent quality. The color is light green, tinged with reddish brown when mature. The inner leaves blanch rich golden yellow, very tender and buttery. The plant is very compact. The variety is exceptionally early outdoors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER (60 days). A very reliable heading sort, with glossy, deep green leaves, the outer ones slightly spotted or splashed with brown. The inner leaves form a large, very solid head, rich light yellow in color, very thick, tender and buttery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON (45 days). May be planted outdoors very early; good for the amateur who does not transplant or thin his crop. Leaves thin, tender, large and very light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.



Greil's Early.

HANSON (55 days). A very popular crisp-headed Lettuce. Outside leaves green, inside almost white. Hard, globe-shaped head, very solid and mild. One of the finest for mid-summer market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

GREIL'S SUMMER HEADER (50 days). The best summer heading variety of them all. Makes fine crisp heads, solid, well shaped and flavor is excellent. Will form the hardest, most compact head during warm weather. Inner leaves are white, crisp and tender. We recommend it as the best for late spring planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.15.

GREIL'S EARLY (40 days). The most rapid growing hard head variety in the list. Fine for home garden as well as for market, makes a medium size, very firm head of fine quality. In open ground it attains a suitable size in less time than any other sort. If you want an extra early, quick maturing variety, try this one. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20.



Field of Greil's Big Boston.

Cabbage Plants

We are not growers or dealers in cabbage or other plants but we sell seed to several of the largest growers in the South and we will gladly send you name and address that you may get in touch with them. They use only "Top Brand" seed and you take no chance in buying plants from them.



Muskmelons

One ounce will plant about 75 hills; 3 to 4 pounds will plant one acre.

Culture.—A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured, is of the first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and, after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity. A mixture of linal and tobacco dust scattered on plants while dew is on will help keep down the bugs.

OUR IMPROVED RUST RESISTANT ROCKY FORD (72 days). We consider this type the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resistant qualities, yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cante-loupe. The melons run uniform stand-ard size, the exceptionally heavy netting being laced over the entire surface of the melon, making it an ideal shipper. It is green flesh-ed, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The flesh is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. Plant our improved Rust Resistant the coming season. You will get results. It will not disappoint you. The seeds we offer you were especially grown for seed and of the finest possible selection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD (78 days). A variety that is fast getting popular with shippers in the South. It is a small oval shaped melon with very thick orange color flesh of the finest quality. The strain we offer has been perfected by one of the best growers of Amer-ica, and we are sure that a trial of this will convince of its great merit. It is medium early, making it suit-able for home use and market. The size, shape and shipping quality of this variety should commend it to all growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Greil's Rust Resistant Rocky Ford.

ROCKY FORD (75 days). This is the most popular green-fleshed musk melon and a famous shipping va-riety. It is beautifully netted, of oblong shape, the skin is a rich greenish gold when ripe, rind thin, but very solid and firm, flesh green, slightly tinged with yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

CHAMPION MARKET (85 days). Splendid variety of Netted Gem type, producing fruit nearly three times as large as the "Rocky Ford." Very regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, heavy, well netted ribs, thick, light-green flesh, very thin rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

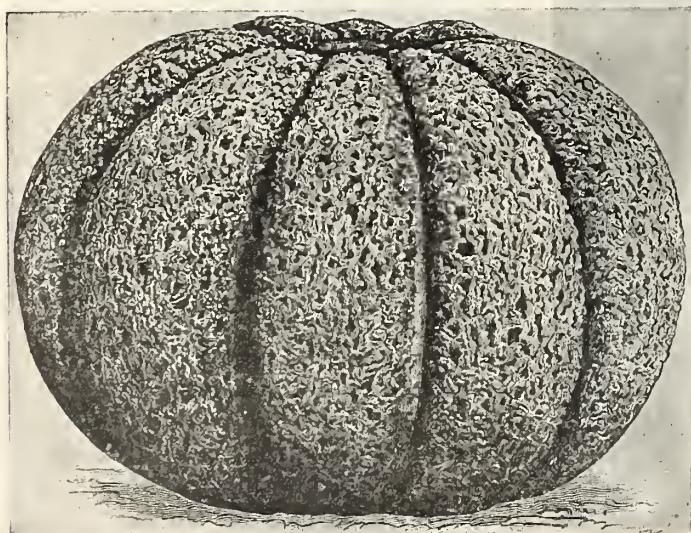
FORDHOOK OR SWEET MARTHA (75 days). This is a salmon-fleshed breakfast melon, of finest quality and flavor. Extra early, very vigorous in growth and much more prolific than many others. The flesh is thick, very solid, salmon in color and extraordinarily sweet. It is very attractive, grows uniform in size, mak-ing an even pack and carries well shipped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK (72 days). This early green-fleshed variety is popular in many sections as a market melon and is also ex-tensively used as a home garden sort. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse but juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

BANANA (75 days). An entirely distinct vari-ety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit; skin creamy-white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good qual-ity. It often grows to be 2 feet or more in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

BURRELL'S GEM (78 days). A very popular vari-ety of the salmon-fleshed class, of medium size, oblong, well ribbed and covered with finely divided grayish netting, green skin, sweet and de-licious; a fine market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

EDEN GEM (75 days). This is an almost per-fectly round, solid netted variety, with extra small seed cavity. Flesh very firm, thick and of excel-lent quality. A fine shipper as well as good home garden sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.



Hackensack.

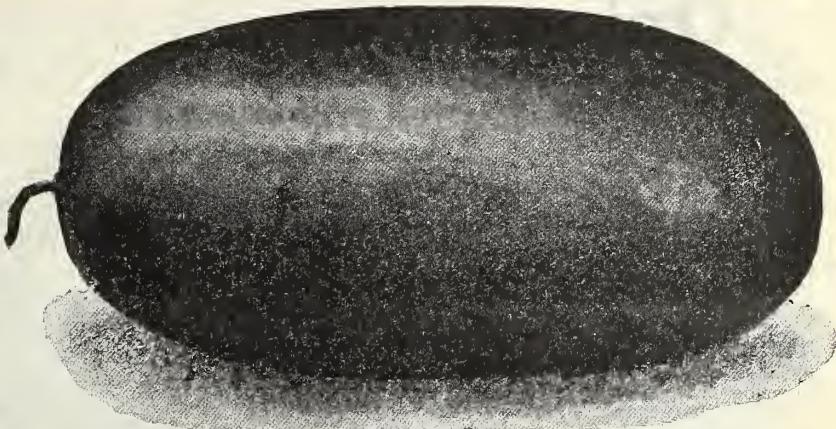


Watermelons

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; four pounds will plant an acre.

Culture.—Watermelons should never be planted twice upon the same land. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about 8 feet apart, 8 to 12 in a hill. When plants are well up, thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean until the vines touch.

WATSON (90 days). There has been no watermelon ever introduced that has sprung into popular favor so quickly as the Watson; it is the watermelon of today and for the future, as it possesses all the fine qualities of a perfect variety, both as to its productiveness, quality and for transportation to markets without damage; its size ranges from eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter, and weighing from forty to fifty pounds. Color dark green, deep red flesh, which extends close to the rind; free from core, crisp, and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.



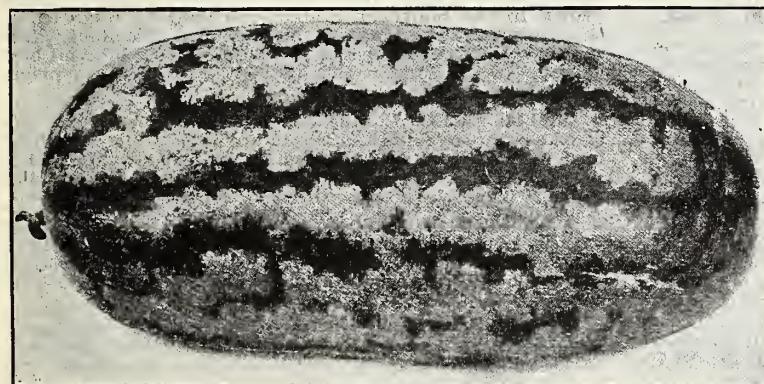
Kleckly Sweet.

KLECKLY SWEET (85 days). This is a favorite for home use, due to the fact that it is the sweetest of all melons. Rind very thin, not good for shipping, but for home use and nearby markets where they can be hauled, they are considered the best seller of all melons. Flesh very sweet, crisp, bright red in color and free from stringiness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

CAROLINA BRADFORD (95 days). A famous Southern variety which has gained quite a reputation for its fine quality; flesh dark crimson and remarkably sweet and luscious. Size large and oblong; rind dark green with darker stripes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

EXCEL (90 days). One of the best late introductions in melons. Shape long, color dark green, flesh bright red and of fine flavor. It is fast becoming popular as a shipper on account of the carrying quality of the melon. Rind hard but thin, keeps in good condition even when shipped a long distance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE (95 days). This variety hardly needs an introduction; it has been a favorite with growers in this section for years and it deserves its popularity. Oblong in shape, rind dark green with lighter green stripes; flesh red, solid and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.



Augusta Rattlesnake.

ALABAMA SWEET (95 days). This deserves more attention from market growers than many varieties offered. It is large in size, has fine flavor, flesh bright red, and quality not surpassed by any other variety on the market. It is very desirable as a shipper, carries well and usually brings good prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

AUGUSTA RATTLE-SNAKE (90 days). A variety which has gained great popularity throughout the country for its size and fine shipping qualities, oblong shape, of light green color, and beautifully mottled and striped with a lighter shade; flesh scarlet, rind thin, very solid, and both sweet and delicious. Stands shipment well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Tom Watson.



Onions

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds in drills for an acre.

Culture.—Sow thinly in drill about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 1 foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs. In order to have good success with Onions, the soil must be properly prepared and richly fertilized, and they must be constantly, skillfully and thoroughly cultivated.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE (125 days). This most excellent medium early or main crop red variety produces bulbs of large size, ideally globe shaped, with very smooth, glossy surface, small neck and remarkably beautiful deep purplish red color. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, mild, fine grained and tender. The variety is extensively grown for home use as well as market. It is one of the best keepers and is well adapted for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE (115 days). A very hardy and exceedingly productive late or main crop variety of the same general character and quality as the Southport Red Globe, but the color is a rich yellow. The bulbs are large, globe-shaped with rather full shoulder, ripening down very evenly, keep well and are suitable for shipping. The flesh is creamy white, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

PRIZETAKER (100 days). A very handsome late crop of onion of large size, nearly globular in form, usually with shoulder and base slightly sloping. The skin is yellowish brown or light yellow with tinge of brown. The flesh is creamy white, with mild, tender and of excellent flavor. It keeps well if thoroughly ripened and is very desirable for shipping for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

YELLOW DANVERS (120 days). A productive and very extensively used variety of medium size. The skin is light yellow in color. The flesh is creamy white, mild and of excellent flavor. The bulbs are flattened yet quite thick with small necks, ripen very evenly and keep very well. This is still a standard, general crop, yellow onion for the home garden and market where a strictly globe-shaped bulb is not wanted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.80.

WHITE BERMUDA (90 days). This is the standard variety for market crops for shipping. While it is known as "White Bermuda," it is really a light straw-color or pale yellow. Less than six months are required from the time of sowing the seed to the full maturity and shipment of the crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.85.

RED BERMUDA (90 days). Identical with White Bermuda, except the color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red onion is preferred. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.65.

CRYSTAL WAY (75 days). This is the Onion that is so highly prized because of its earliness, its beautiful appearance and ready market. Our seed is imported from Teneriffe. There is none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.65.



Southport Yellow Globe.

LOUISIANA CREOLE (120 days). The most reliable variety grown in the South. It is good size and of mild flavor, colored red. It is by far the best shipping Onion grown in the Southern States; the keeping qualities of this Onion are unsurpassed, and yield is enormous. Our seed stock has been grown by the most reliable and best growers in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c. Ask for prices larger quantities.

WHITE CREOLE (120 days). We do not claim this to be an improvement on the Louisiana Creole, excepting in color. It is pure white, which makes its appearance much more desirable for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c. Ask for prices large quantities.

WHITE SILVER SKIN (90 days). A good sized white variety when full grown, and makes a most beautiful, firm, round, pearly white Onion set, for which it is extensively grown the country over. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.60.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE (125 days). The handsomest Onion grown. Of beautiful silvery-white color, perfectly globe-shaped, uniform in size, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Flesh firm, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. One of the best keepers of all white varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.60.

Onion Sets

One quart to 200 feet of row; 10 to 12 bushels per acre.

Culture.—Plant the sets 4 inches apart in rows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the plants entirely. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring.

WHITE SILVER SKIN. Plant from August to April. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety. Write for prices.

YELLOW DANVERS. The hardest of all the ordinary varieties of Onion Sets. While not the earliest, they are a good all-round, very productive variety. Write for prices.

EARLY RED GLOBE. Medium size, very uniform in shape; smaller than Red Wethersfield, but two weeks earlier; an abundant producer; good keeper. Write for prices.



Peppers

One Ounce will Grow 1,000 Plants.

Culture.—About the same as for Egg-Plants. Make rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set plants 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Select only strong healthy ones to transplant. When plants are six inches high an application of manure or high grade commercial fertilizer should be used. Pepper should be well cultivated and soil made rich. Peppers are used largely for seasoning meats, soups and vegetables, also for making pickles and sausages.

CHINESE GIANT (145 days). Plant dwarf, fruit of mammoth size, very broad but rather short. It is very late and a rather shy yielder. Popular on account of its large size and mild flavor. Our stock is pure and as good as can be obtained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

RUBY KING (135 days). One of the largest and finest mild Peppers in cultivation. Not only is it very productive for so large a Pepper, but its splendid size and handsome appearance make it sell most readily in any market. The plants are vigorous, stocky and dwarf; very bushy, growing about 2 feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with fruits, some 4 to 6 inches long. When ripe, they are of a beautiful bright, glossy red color, and are always mild and very pleasant to the taste if they are not grown too close to the hot varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

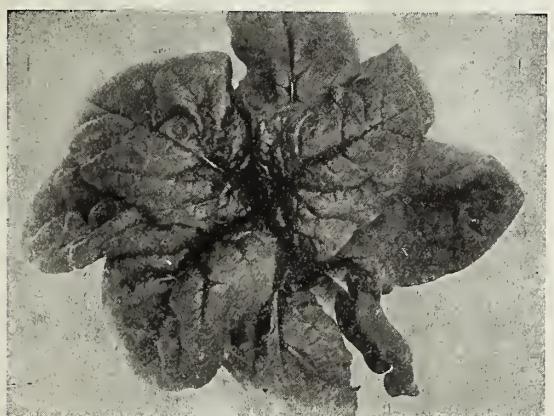
RUBY GIANT (140 days). This is a cross of Ruby King and Chinese Giant, which has made it a very attractive variety; it grows to a large size, of very handsome appearance, of a bright scarlet color, and is exceedingly mild. Flesh thick, sweet and so mild that it can be eaten raw. Splendid for mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE (135 days). Sometimes called Sweet Mountain. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its fruit uniformly and early. Fruit large with thick flesh, usually hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

LONG RED CAYENNE (115 days). A long red variety; very hot, and is usually use for seasoning soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

RED CHILI. Very productive; extra hot, used for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c, postpaid.

OHIO CRIMSON. An extra large variety, mild, matures large red fruits that are thick meated and for that reason fine for salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



Long Season Spinach.

Spinach

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twelve pounds will sow one acre.

Culture.—For very early use sow in spring in drills a foot apart, thinning out for use as greens. For fall use, sow in August. A winter crop, to be kept over until spring, may be sown in September or early October.

LONG SEASON (48 days). Of flat, spreading, but compact growth, this sort is especially noticeable for its short-stemmed, dark green leaves which are heavily crimped and savoyed. For marketing during the warm summer months it is unsurpassed. Stands longer before going to seed than any other sort on our list. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

VIROFLAY (50 days). A great favorite in all parts of the country, as it furnishes an abundance of heavy, broad, dark green leaves of the finest quality and appearance. The leaves are attractively curled and on account of their firmness and substance they remain in prime, saleable condition for a long time. Also excellent for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

ROUND THICK LEAVED. A variety for spring sowing, makes thick, dark green leaves that are heavily crimped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY (42 days). Large wrinkled leaves, upright growth; fine quality. Earliest variety; will not stand long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

"TOP BRAND"

On a bag or package of seed means you have bought "Crop Insurance." It also means quality, and that you have received full value for your money.



Greil's Wonder.

Garden Peas

Two pounds sow 100 feet or row; 90 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Peas succeed best on light, rich, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, planting seed two inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For succession plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, a good plan is to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth.

GREIL'S WONDER (50 days). This variety has been developed by selection at the growing station of one of the largest seed growers in America. We investigated his claims for it and found that it was really an improvement over ordinary strains of Extra Early Peas. It will produce more peas to the pod, a greater number of pods to the single plant, and the flavor is far superior to others of its class. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$6.75, not prepaid.

FIRST AND BEST (52 days). This variety has quite a good reputation and many growers still prefer it to other strains of extra earlies. Our stock of First and Best will give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$6.00, not prepaid.

EARLY ALASKA (50 days). One of the most popular of the extra early sorts. Grows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, pods dark green, carries well regardless of distance. Its extreme earliness combined with productiveness makes it very profitable for market garden growers. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$6.00, not prepaid.

LARGE-PODDED ALASKA (50 days). As early as Alaska, with pods and Peas almost double the size. More vigorous and productive. A greatly improved variety. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$7.00, not prepaid.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT (75 days). About 5 feet high; of strong growth. Pods large, round and well filled. Seed large and excellent for summer use. Undoubtedly one of the most productive of garden varieties and a favorite for market. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$5.00, not prepaid.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT (75 days). Very hardy, strong and vigorous, bears broad, thick, leathery pods, about three inches long, set near top of vines; pods contain four to five large peas of only fair quality. This sort only used in a small way as there are many varieties now that are improvements. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, pre-paid. 60 lbs., \$5.00 not prepaid.

ALLAN'S MAUD S. (50 days). This is among the best of all extra early sorts. Early, productive, hardy and very vigorous in growth. Market gardeners who have used this speak very highly of it. Seed round, cream color, slightly dented. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$6.75, not prepaid.



ALL PEAS ON THIS PAGE WEIGH 60 LBS. TO THE BU.

Telephone Peas.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY (55 days). This variety grows vines that are healthy, vigorous and prolific. Pods about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, straight, round, light green in color and blunt. Seed cream color, slightly dented. Similar to Allan's Dexter but not quite so early. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$6.00, not prepaid.

PROLIFIC EARLY MARKET (55 days). Larger podded than First and Best, though similar in shape, and an extra prolific sort. Pods light green in color, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and blunt. This comes to us very highly recommended as an early smooth variety and we feel confident it will give satisfaction. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$6.50, not prepaid.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY (55 days). This extra fine variety combines earliness with large size. It closely follows the Extra Earlies in maturing. Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, very vigorous and bears handsome large pods in greater quantities than other large podded wrinkled sorts. It has attracted more attention from market gardeners than any other variety of recent years. Pods are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, very near round, and filled out well with large, handsome peas. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. 56 lbs., \$7.25, not prepaid.

AMERICAN WONDER (53 days). The first variety of dwarf, compact growth and early maturity having a wrinkled seed and rich, sweet flavor. While a number of improved varieties have been introduced since, this still remains a leading favorite for home and market. The vines grow only 8 to 10 inches high, and pods mature in quick succession to the Extra Early. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. 56 lbs., \$6.50, not prepaid.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR (53 days). This variety is midway in character of vines and pod between the American Wonder and McLean's Little Gem, and combines the good qualities of each. One of the very best for the family garden. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid; 56 lbs., \$6.75, not prepaid.

BLISS' EVERBEARING (70 days). The vines are stout, of medium height, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, bearing at the top six to ten good sized pods, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. The peas are large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. 56 lbs., \$6.00, not prepaid.

ALLAN'S EARLY DEXTER (50 days). Among the best of all extra early sorts. Early, productive, hardy and very vigorous in growth. Market gardeners who have used this speak very highly of it. Seed round, cream color and slightly dented. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. 60 lbs., \$6.75, not prepaid.

DWARF CHAMPION. A new variety for this section, grows only about 24 inches high. Produces large pods about three inches long, heavy and blunt end. Very vigorous growth and very productive. Price, Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.



TELEPHONE (70 days). This has become very popular with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. The vines are tall and vigorous, growing 4 feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves and producing an abundance of pointed pods of largest size, often $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, attractive bright green, filled with very large peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. 56 lbs., \$7.00, not prepaid.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. An old favorite that produces large, tender, luscious peas. Pods three inches long, blunt and medium green in color, broad and nearly straight. One of the best tall-growing peas on the market. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. 56 lbs., \$5.75, not prepaid.

Pedigree Extra Early, Prolific Early Market, Allan's Early Dexter, weigh 60 lbs. per bushel, other varieties on this page weigh 56 lbs. to the bushel.



Radishes

Cincinnati
Market.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 9 lbs. will sow an acre.

Culture.—To have early sorts with crisp, tender flesh, grow them quickly in rich, loose soil and gather before they reach full size. Frequent plantings should be made for succession. Sow thickly in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin as needed. There is no vegetable more easily grown or better known than this. Any fair garden soil will produce good Radishes. Radishes must grow quickly, and they require bright, warm, sunshiny weather to produce best results. Cool, wet, cloudy weather often causes a failure of the crop, the plants all going to top, and the bottoms being like a stick. One of the most important features is good seed, and our stock is from the best growers.

SCARLET GLOBE (25 days). This splendid globe Radish is the very finest early strain of the round, bright red Radishes. Nothing can surpass its table excellence or its beauty. The skin is a bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of delicious quality. Best for market gardeners who want a large first early forcing Radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

CRIMSON GIANT (26 days). A variety combining earliness and great size. It grows much larger than other extra-early varieties, but does not become pithy, even when twice as large in diameter and a week older; beautiful crimson-carmine; turnip-shaped; flesh firm, crisp and tender. We recommend it for outdoor garden planting as well as for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP (22 days). Very early, small, round Radish; entire Radish is of a rich scarlet color. This splendid variety has always been a great favorite with market gardeners and for home garden use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP (22 days). Handsome bright scarlet, with white tip; most attractive; quality splendid. One of the quickest maturing of all round radishes. Has a small top and may be planted closely. Favorite as a forcing Radish and very popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST (24 days). A fine Radish maturing in twenty-five days from germination; makes very little top and may be cultivated close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

IMPROVED CHARTIER (33 days). A distinct and exceedingly attractive sort; a clear rose-colored long Radish, shading into pure waxy white at the tip. Perhaps one of the best all-seasons Radishes for the open ground. Grows very fast; ready for use or market nearly as early as Early Long Scarlet Short Top; keeps well, a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

CINCINNATI MARKET (32 days). This Radish originated in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The tops are so small that the radishes may stand touching each other in the rows. The Cincinnati Market Radish grows perfectly straight and smooth, 6 to 7 inches in length. (See illustration). Skin scarlet colored, very thin, the flesh crisp, brittle and of delightful flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP (30 days). A very popular variety that is brittle and has a very short top. Bright red and grows 5 to 6 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

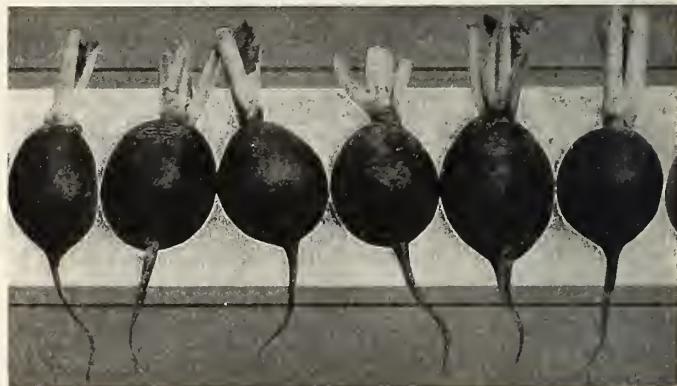
WHITE VIENNA (26 days). The best long white Radish for growers who ship North. It remains crisp and tender longer than other sorts and its quick maturing habit makes it a fine variety for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY HALF-LONG (23 days). This variety is not so well known among the growers of the South but it is an excellent early maturing Radish that should have more attention. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.



"Top Brand" Radish Seed

The largest and most particular radish growers in the South are now using "TOP BRAND" RADISH SEED exclusively. These growers are men who plant radish seed by the hundred pounds, and if our radish seed is satisfactory to them we know it is good.



White Vienna.

Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



EARLY WHITE BUSH (42 days). The well-known "Patty Pan" Squash, a favorite white squash with all gardeners. Also largely grown for shipment. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH (42 days). This is a new dark, rich golden-yellow, scalloped bush Summer Squash, grows large, is not excelled in quality and is very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK (45 days). Plants of the true bush variety, early fruiting and very productive. Rich golden color, heavily warted rind, deep flesh of superior quality. An excellent summer variety; none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

HUBBARD (60 days). An extra large and very popular squash for winter use. Fine grained, very sweet, richly flavored and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

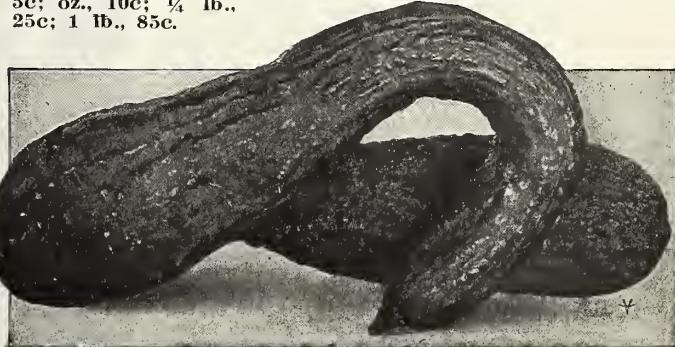
Squash

One ounce will plant 20 to 40 hills; four to six pounds will plant one acre.

Culture.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons the bush varieties 2 to 3 feet apart and the running varieties 6 to 9 feet apart. Fall crops can be made by planting in July or August.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH (50 days). Produces large, thick, patty-pan Squashes with scalloped edges; often a foot in diameter. Of the true bush form, never running. Very popular in some sections on account of its size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH (40 days). A well-known variety of dwarf habit and upright growth. Surface comparatively smooth; color greenish white while young, then changing to creamy white. One of the best and most popular sorts. Not so flat as Early White Bush, more cup shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.



Yellow Summer Crookneck.

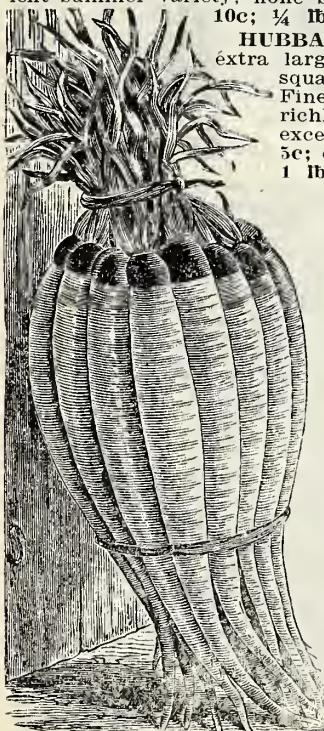
GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH (50 days). A popular variety containing all the good qualities of the Crookneck class and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Sumner Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially desirable. With this variety you get double the yield from the same area that you do with other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Salsify

One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill.

Culture.—A loose light soil, especially sandy loam is desirable for a long, smooth root. In stiff soils the roots are usually uneven and hard to dig. Drill seed in rows 18 inches apart. When well up thin out to 12 inches apart in the row.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND (95 days). The improved large-rooted variety, growing about 12 inches long and being from 1 to 2 inches thick. Grows very uniform. Mild and delicious in flavor. A popular sort with all growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Sandwich Island Salsify.

The war in Europe continuing as it has and seasons in seed growing sections of America being extremely bad, the actual shortage of many seeds has forced prices higher than in many years, and even at the advanced prices, there will no doubt be many disappointments unless orders are mailed in early. Crop shortage is not a guess; it is a fact, and we advise our friends to send us their orders early.



Tomatoes

One ounce will produce about 1,300 plants.

Culture.—Sow in hotbeds in early spring, or may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. For very early use, the seed should be transplanted into small pots, and these set out in the open ground when it is warm enough. Water freely at time of transplanting and give frequent and thorough cultivation. If the vines are trained on trellises or tied to stakes the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality.

ALABAMA BELLE (97 days). One of the best growers of Tomato seed in America offered us this variety with the privilege of naming it. We are convinced that it is the best second early sort ever offered. It follows Earliana about 6 to 7 days in maturing, but it is a heavier cropper, with much larger size fruit and sweeter flavor. Growth very compact, fruits extra large for an early sort, bright in color, solid, and ripens up to the stem without cracks or green core. On account of its open foliage, that admits the sun to the center of the plant, the fruits are more thoroughly ripened. Flesh thick, bright scarlet, solid, with few seeds and of excellent flavor. Skin thin but very strong, making it a fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

SPARKS' EARLIANA (92 days). Has easily gained the reputation of being the best first-early Tomato. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The Tomatoes are bright red and grow close together in clusters; all of medium size, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

NEW STONE (110 days). Of large size, bright scarlet color, and will withstand rot and blight better than most other sorts. It makes most attractive and saleable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.85.



Alabama Belle.

RED ROCK (110 days). Very solid and free from an excess of water; smooth and fine red. For a late sort and for canning factories it is unexcelled, as it has produced as high as twenty-five tons to the acre. The vine is strong and vigorous, protecting the fruit from sunscald. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

LIVINGSTON GLOBE TOMATO (100 days). This is another of the Livingston introductions which has proven very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. One of the most popular market garden sorts in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

MATCHLESS (115 days). Rich cardinal-red. Fruits solid, free from core, of good flavor and with splendid keeping qualities. It ripens clear up to the stem. A fine all purpose variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



Red Rock.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



Early Detroit.

EARLY ACME (100 days). One of the most popular purple varieties ever introduced. Usually free from cracks, round, solid and of good size. Quality and flavor very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

TOMATO SEED.—In order to insure purity in our Tomato Seed, we have each variety grown in a locality by itself. The ripe Tomatoes of each variety are delivered to experienced men who inspect them and reject all not true to type. The seeds are all handled by men of experience in curing and cleaning tomato seed, and this, coupled with the rigid inspection given the ripe fruit, insures our customers strictly high grade seed in every particular.

TOMATOES, Continued

EARLY DETROIT (110 days). A good large early, average 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, are thick through and solid. A very prolific sort in certain seasons and on some soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

LIVINGSTON BEAUTY (110 days). One of the best for all purposes. The fruits are grown in clusters, are of a glossy, purplish crimson color, large size, early, and seldom crack after rain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

PONDEROSA (115 days). The fruit ripens early and bears well until very late; very solid, almost seedless, of good sub-acid flavor and of immense size, frequently weighing considerably more than two pounds. Somewhat scattered on the vines, and rather rough. Good tomato for home use; splendid slicer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

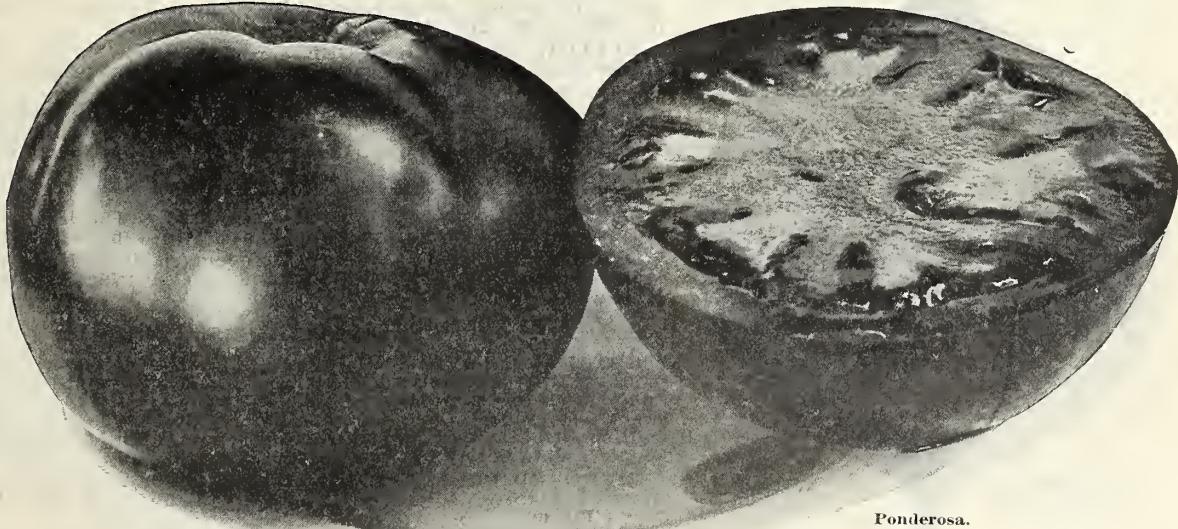
BONNIE BEST (95 days). Bright scarlet in color, very early, a very vigorous grower and one of the most prolific sorts in our list. This has become very popular in some sections where tomatoes are grown on a large scale for market purposes. Its habit of throwing uniform size and shape fruit makes it a very satisfactory variety for both market garden and home garden use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.35, postpaid.

FAVORITE (115 days). An old well known variety that has always given satisfaction. Bright red color, ripens fairly early, smooth and free from cracks. Makes a fine canning tomato; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.90, postpaid.

PARAGON (100 days). This is an old well known variety that has given satisfaction for years among gardeners and canners. An extra heavy cropper, grows large, flesh very solid, well colored and of fine flavor. Ripens between the early and late sorts, vigorous in growth and no variety holds its size better late in the season as well as Paragon. Price, Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

PERFECTION (100 days). This is a smooth, bright red tomato that ripens about the same time as Acme. An excellent garden variety and also popular with canners in some sections. Price, Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL (95 days). A second early sort, bright red in color, maturing next to Earliana. Vigorous in growth and very productive. Fruit solid and without hard core. Price, Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10, postpaid.



Ponderosa.



Turnips and Rutabagas

One ounce of seed sows 100 feet of drill; one to two pounds an acre.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, and the late during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in August and September and earthed up as they grow. Early Turnips may also be sown in the Spring.

White Fleshed Turnips

COW HORN (80 days). Long, white flesh; fine grain, sweet and very popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

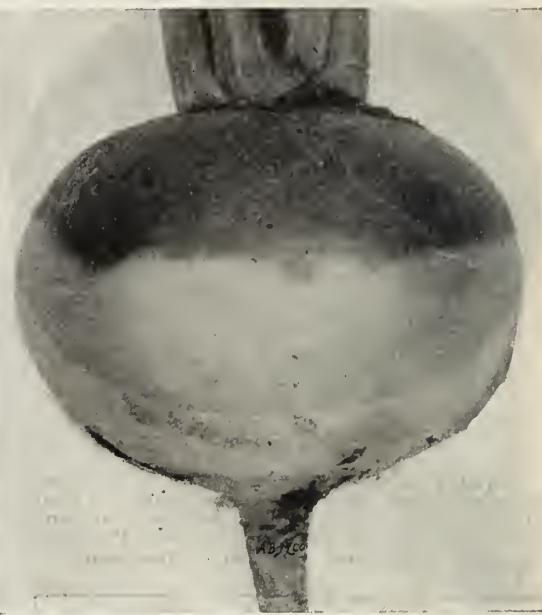
WHITE EGG (70 days). A quick-growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, quite devoid of rank, strong taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAVED (63 days). This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use. It is quite flat; of medium size; color purple top or dark red above the ground; flesh below ground white, fine-grained and tender. Leaves few and upright in growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP-LEAVED (65 days). A most excellent early garden variety much used in our state. It is sure to bottom and make a very sweet and tender early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

PURPLE-TOP MILAN (47 days). The Milan Turnips are very early and the most tender of all Turnips for table use. Handsome, somewhat flattened, smooth; of a clear ivory-white with purple top; flesh snow-white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

EXTRA EARLY MILAN (45 days). Like Purple-Top Milan, but with skin and flesh both of a clear ivory-white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c.



Greil's Purple Top Globe.

WHITE GLOBE (85 days). It is globular in shape and nearly as large as Pomeranian White Globe, of beautiful appearance and the most excellent quality and equally desirable for table or stock. Our strain of this is very superior to the majority now on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

POMERANIAN LARGE WHITE GLOBE (75 days). Very large; used for both table and stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY (70 days). Small; very early; fine quality. Sweetest of all yellow fleshed varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE (78 days). Fine shippers; popular for market. One of the most popular yellow turnips grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN, GLOBE SHAPED (80 days). Produces large yellow turnips of good quality, used for table and also for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Salad Turnips

SEVEN TOP. Grown only for its leaves, which are eaten as greens or salad. Very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE. Another excellent salad variety. Stands cold and produces a wonderful amount of greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Rutabagas

RUTABAGA, IMPROVED SWEDE (95 days). A very superior strain of Rutabaga and one that we know will give entire satisfaction, either for home use or market garden. Flesh yellow, very sweet and tender, upper half of bulb purple. Globular in shape, with small neck; very productive and solid, making it an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW (90 days). An excellent strain of choicest quality, very popular. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 60c.

LARGE WHITE (95 days). Very productive and large; white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.



Rutabaga
Improved Swede.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



Seed Potatoes

One peck will plant about 100 feet of row; 10 bushels are required to plant an acre.

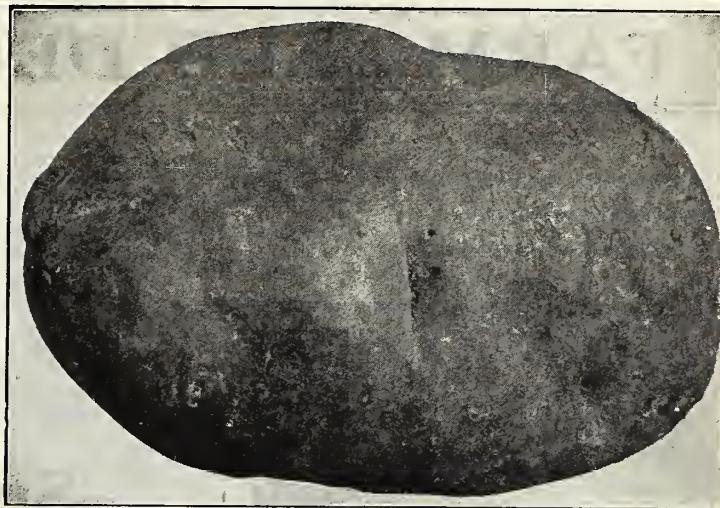
Culture.—Any good soil will produce potatoes, but a sandy loam is best. Make furrows of good depth, 3 feet apart; drop the cut-seed pieces about 8 or 10 inches apart. If grown in hills, one or two pieces of potatoes, containing one or more eyes in each piece, are placed in each hill, which are made 3 feet apart each way. Cover the seed about 4 inches, but not so deep in wet, cold land. When the sprouts appear, cultivate and hoe them to keep the soil free and clear of weeds. As the vines increase, draw earth around them, forming a slight ridge. Just as soon as the bugs appear use Paris green or some other good insect destroyer.

COBBLER—Greil's Selected. The seed stock of this wonderfully successful variety that we offer you is far superior to the ordinary Cobbler seed on the market, for the reason that we had our grower select special stock seed from which to grow our supply and though our stock is limited, due to bad season, we can assure you that what we offer will give entire satisfaction. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 40c; peck, 75c; bu., \$2.50; bag, \$6.00.

RED BLISS. Without doubt the most popular variety in this section, and the stock we offer this season will be found exceptionally good. They are well graded, very uniform in size, and we feel sure they will please you. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; peck, 75c; bu., \$2.50; bag, \$6.00.

EARLY ROSE. One of the older varieties, and still largely planted, many growers claiming that it has never been superseded in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are oblong, light pink color at the bud ends, cook mealy and are of the finest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 40c; peck, 75c; bu., \$2.50; bag, \$6.00.

ROSE FOUR. This variety has been used as a standard shipping sort by growers in Florida for several years and has proven to be a good cropper as well as an excellent shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50; bag, \$6.



Cobbler.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON. Potatoes are oblong, skin white, slightly tinted; flesh pure white; a splendid cooking variety and of excellent flavor. It has always been popular with gardeners and for private use, yielding well. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50; bag., \$6.00.

SOUTHERN BEAUTY. This is a round white potato that will produce first-class marketable stock in less time than other varieties. Its productiveness, handsome appearance, smooth skin and excellent quality, make it the very best variety for either market garden or home use. We have found by experience that its keeping qualities are far ahead of others, this naturally makes it a fine shipper. We do not hesitate to recommend it as being far ahead of any other variety and we feel sure that a trial will convince you that we are correct about it. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 50c; peck, 80c; bu., \$2.75; bag, \$6.50.

NOTE: Prices not guaranteed, subject to change without notice. Write for prices on large quantities.



Southern Beauty.

Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead

The S-W Powdered Arsenate of Lead has many advantages over both dry and paste forms of Arsenate generally offered. One big feature of this article is its keeping qualities, it does not deteriorate, keeps its strength of efficiency a long time. Price, 50c per pound, not prepaid.

Tuber-Tonic

Where a really economical and effective potato spray is desired, use S-W Tuber Tonic and it will fulfill the requirement in a satisfactory manner. It is effective against both bugs and diseases, and also provides a tonic. It is absolutely reliable and safe material to use on potatoes, and the ease with which it mixes and stays in suspension in water, greatly facilitates the work of spraying. Price, 50c per lb., not prepaid.

Page 46 contains full line of insecticides.



FARM SEED DEPARTMENT

We have advertised re-cleaned seed since the day we opened and expect to continue to do so, for the reason that it is one of the many reasons why you should plant **Top Brand Seeds**. We did not buy cleaning mills for ornaments, we use them and you are benefited thereby in the quality as well as quantity of seed you buy. When we take

out all dirt, trash, immature seeds and other foreign matter often found in farm-run stocks, we are shipping you full value for your money. Compare seed of Millet, Clover, Seed Rice, Oats, Wheat, Seed Rye, Velvet Beans or any other grain or grass seeds we ship you with seed bought elsewhere. Our price may be a little higher than the other fellow, but try this out, split the order and compare the two lots of seed received.

We want your particular attention on Seed Corn, we triple mill all of our corn and it is practically as good as hand picked stock and less expensive. We contract for supply in advance, have it selected and when received at our warehouse we mill it, clean it and grade the stock so that we can safely say that our Seed Corn, whether it be garden or field corn, is far superior to average seed corn offered. Ask for samples, we mail them free of charge and will guarantee that stock shipped you will be equal to the sample; that's a fair proposition, try it once just to convince yourself we are either right or wrong.

Sudan Grass

The Greatest Hay and Forage Crop Introduced in Years

This grass has been grown very extensively in Texas and has been tested out in a number of other States and the verdict is unanimous in its favor everywhere it has been grown. It seems to grow successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under ample rainfall. Sudan Grass is thought to be the original wild form of the cultivated sorghums. It is an annual, the seed having to be sown every year. It looks very much like Johnson Grass when growing but has a different root growth. Johnson Grass reproduces itself from underground root stalks as well as from the seed. Sudan Grass will not sprout from the roots after frost has killed the plant. Ranges in height from five to ten feet, stems small and somewhat more leafy than Johnson Grass. Like the sorghum crops, it must be planted each spring and dies when the frost comes. The number of cuttings each season, therefore, depends on the length of the season. Usually matures in ninety days from planting. Next crop is usually ready for harvesting thirty days from first cutting. At Chillicothe, Texas, four cuttings were had in one season, averaging slightly more than one ton per acre to each cutting. Its feeding value marks it easily as one of the most dependable crops for every farmer. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave other kinds of hay to eat it. Makes a splendid silage crop. In arid districts, it is usually planted in rows 36 inches apart. This requires 2 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. It is also sown broadcast where the rainfall is ample, requiring 15 to 20 lbs.

of seed per acre. It is likely that Sudan Grass will supersede the Millets as catch crops in most of the regions east of the Rocky Mountains. The Department of Agriculture in their Bulletin No. 605 gives information in regard to Sudan. Write the Department of Agriculture for a copy of this valuable bulletin.

Pound, 40c, postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.



Sudan Grass.



Soy or Soja Beans

Another valuable leguminous forage plant which is coming into general use throughout a much larger section of the United States than even cow peas. It has great properties for enriching the soil, in like manner to other leguminous plants. It is principally used in the South for fertilizing purposes, although considerable of it is made into hay, and no small quantity is cut and fed green. The hay is very nutritious, as likewise the bean when fully matured.

Experience has proven that the Soja or Soy Beans may be planted in like manner and at any time one would plant cow peas. Soja Beans, however, are mostly planted in drills and given some cultivation. The vines are bushy and vigorous, entirely self-supporting. Plant in drills some $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the drill, using 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. When sown broadcast, 60 to 75 lbs. to an acre.

A word or two in favor of the Soy Bean as an oil producer: The writer recently saw an article in which it was stated that the Department of Agriculture had noted the importation of Soy Bean oil from Manchuria and that it had recently grown in large proportions. The same article also stated that several of the cotton oil mills of North and South Carolina had been using Soy Beans and the amount of oil extracted was thirty gallons per ton and 1,650 pounds of meal. The value of oil and meal was \$52.00. The Soy Bean meal is not only an excellent stock food, but it is a splendid fertilizing material, being the equal if not the superior of cotton seed meal.

There is no reason to doubt these statements with reference to Soy Beans, so while we are practicing diversification in this section, why not use Soy Beans as one of our crops, particularly when they are as valuable and as easily grown as experience has shown them to be. There is no doubt but what a rotation of legumes should be practiced just as much as rotation of other crops,



Field of Soy Beans.

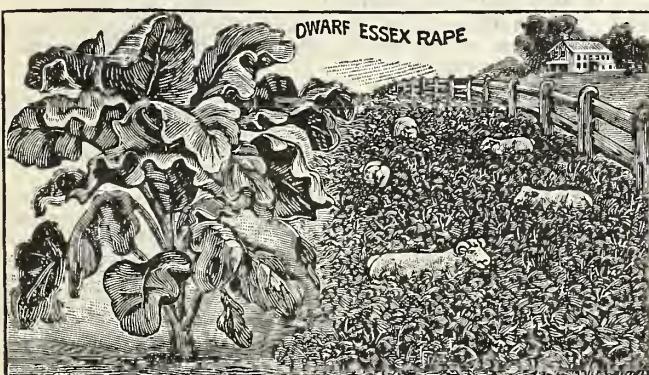
and Soy Beans make a fine crop to plant in place of cow peas, and we really believe will be much more valuable.

MAMMOTH YELLOW—The best variety for this section. Price, 20c per lb., postpaid; 60 lbs., \$2.75, not prepaid.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable plants that has ever been introduced in the United States. Thrives best on good, rich land. Sow at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds per acre, broadcast in the spring or fall. This is the ideal quick winter forage, does the best in cool weather of fall and winter. Will not be injured by any freeze. Is especially valuable for hog pasture and for all stock. Produces quickly an abundance of green feed.

The conditions in Europe caused a great deal of Turnip Rape to be shipped to this country during the last two years. The genuine Dwarf Essex Rape cannot be bought for the price some people are offering the other rape. We have a good stock of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is good for poultry as well as hogs and sheep. Pound, 25c; larger quantities, 12c per pound.



Club Orders

Prices on seeds are often made according to quantity wanted, so we suggest that two or more friends can make up list of wants and we will quote on entire lot. This not only saves money on price of seeds, but on freight charges.

We will pack each lot separate, plainly marked so there will be no difficulty when shipment arrives in delivering each party exactly what he ordered.



Hundred Day Velvet Beans in Alabama.

Velvet Beans—The South's Own Great Forage Crop

The popularity of this Bean has increased to such an enormous extent that it is now being generally grown throughout the entire South. It makes a larger growth than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow pea in yield. The great possibilities of this being a land improver, and for producing a good crop of forage, seem almost unlimited. It has been thoroughly tested in all of the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. It is often difficult to gather or turn under, owing to its rank growth. It is advisable when sown thick, to allow stubbles to remain above the ground until frost kills them. It will thus make a heavy coating of vegetable matter which, when turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure.

They are generally planted in corn rows, dropping three to four beans every five feet, where corn is planted in rows five feet apart, this requires about 15 pounds, or one peck per acre. We do not advise planting this bean broadcast though we have been advised that some growers do so.

The value of Velvet Bean Meal as a food for cattle can hardly be recommended too highly; we have used large quantities of this meal in a balanced dairy food at our own farm, and the result has been more than satis-

factory. The increased milk production in a herd of 38 Jerseys was more than 33 per cent in ten weeks. Ask for our price and sample of "Greihurst Dairy Feed." It is a properly balanced ration for dairy cows.

HUNDRED DAY SPECKLE—This is probably the most popular of all Velvet Beans. Price, 15 lbs., 75c; 60 lbs., \$2.00, not prepaid.

YOKAHOMA—An extra early variety, but not nearly so popular as the above. Price, 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs., \$3.00, not prepaid.

CHINESE EARLY—This will stand more cold than other Velvet Beans, and while it is equally as valuable as Hundred Day Speckle for soil improving, it is not so popular for feed. Price, 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs., \$3.00, not prepaid.

FLORIDA SPECKLE OR LATE—This was the first Velvet Bean used in the South and it is still very popular in some sections on account of the great quantity of vines; the earlier varieties are fast taking its place. Price, 15 lbs., 75c; 60 lbs., \$2.00, not prepaid.

OCEOLA—The latest improved Velvet Bean, early, very prolific, larger podded than Hundred Day. The dry bean has color of Hundred Day but is nearly flat, kidney-shaped and as large as Chinese. You should try this new one. Price, 15 lbs., \$1.25; 60 lbs., \$3.75, not prepaid.



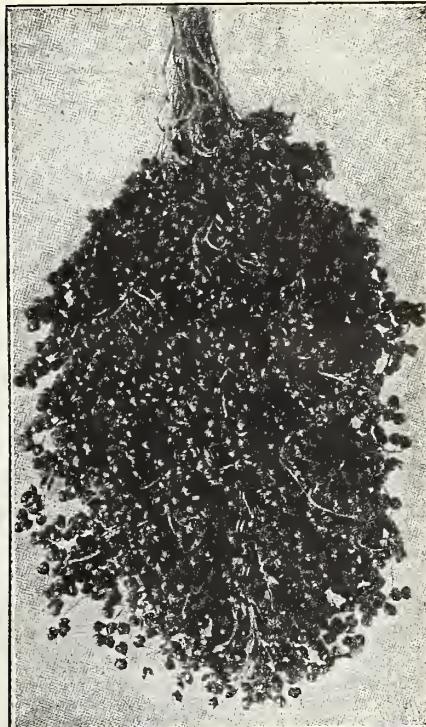
Sorghum Cane

EARLY AMBER. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the finest quality and it produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows 10 or 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Lb., 20c. Bushel prices quoted on request.

EARLY ORANGE. A favorite Sorghum in some sections of the South. Does not grow quite so tall as Early Amber, but is heavier. The stalks are longer and the amount of saccharine matter contained makes it more popular as a syrup cane. Lb., 20c. Bushel prices quoted on request.

RED TOP SORGHUM. Matures about 10 days later than Early Amber. Sweeter and juicier than all other Sorghums; small seeds, heads erect, dark red in color. Grows from 8 to 12 feet tall and yields five tons of forage to the acre. Excellent for syrup. A great favorite in Tennessee, Georgia and Texas. 1 lb., 20c; 4 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Bushel prices quoted on request.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE. A variety that has become very popular in past two seasons and one that is justly so. It is planted principally to make syrup and has given the very best of satisfaction to those who have used it for that purpose. It has been known to yield three or four hundred gallons of syrup per acre. Grows 10 to 15 feet high and should be planted in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, drilling from 6 to 10 lbs. of seed per acre. On account of its enormous yield of forage, it is a fine crop to grow for ensilage. Lb., 20c. Bushel prices quoted on request.



Amber Sorghum.

Kaffir Corn

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated. It makes a large growth of forage and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield as the grain makes most nutritious feed for stock and poultry. It is non-saccharine and therefore more often used in connection with cow peas and other forage crops. It has for years been grown in connection with cow peas at the rate of one peck of Kaffir Corn to one bushel of Peas per acre. When sown by itself it requires $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre, broadcast.

WHITE KAFFIR. The most popular on account of the seed being larger and cheaper. Lb., 20c, postpaid. By express or freight, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.00.

RED KAFFIR. Grows taller than the white, seed smaller, ripens earlier, and yield heavier than the white. Lb., 20c, by mail, postpaid. By express or freight, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.00.

Yellow Milo Maize

This is probably the most valuable of all the non-saccharine sorghums. It produces a growth from nine to twelve feet high and yields from fifty to a hundred bushels of grain to the acre. Its growth and cultivation is very much like sorghum, but sends out shoots from every joint, and often single heads will weigh a pound. The plant is branching in habit and rows should be four to five feet apart and thin to two to two and a half feet apart. The grain is round, twice the size of sorghum, pale yellow color, but pure white inside.

Southern farmers will find this a valuable plant to help out corn crop as it may be planted from March to July and mature a crop under hot, dry conditions, where corn would be a failure. A half peck is sufficient to plant an acre. Postpaid, lb., 20c. By freight or express, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Feterita

One of the greatest and most productive of all non-saccharine sorghums, and we think it one of the most valuable to the farmer. The grains are larger than Kaffir Corn and it will mature much quicker. In fact we have been told that it would produce two crops in one season. It is a very valuable addition to our list of forage crops and one that we think every farmer should at least give a trial. Plant six to ten pounds of seed per acre in drills and cultivate as for other sorghums. Lb., 20c; pk., 75c.

Teosinte

A remarkable mammoth forage plant from Central America, one of the most valuable forage plants to be used in a green state. The yield is enormous and can be cut till frost. Plant in hill like corn after danger of frost is past. Seed is very hard and should be soaked a day or so before planting. Plant three pounds per acre. Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c, postpaid.



Kaffir Corn.



Millet Seed

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET. This is the true large-headed, tall German or Golden Millet. On good soil the plants will grow often 4½ to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head, and when cut when head is about half grown, produces a large tonnage of very desirable hay. It is very quick in maturity and is often headed out and ready to cut within six weeks after sowing. The seed may be planted any time from April to the middle of August. The hay is very easily cured, and, if cut in the morning, is generally ready to stack late in the evening of the same day. It is very necessary to sow Millet on good land for the best results, and at least one bushel should be sown to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown broadcast and covered very lightly. We offer pure Tennessee grown Millet as follows: Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.25. Write for price in quantity.

PEARL OR CAT TAIL MILLET (*Pencillaria*). There are two or three different types of this plant, but the character of growth of each is practically the same and no distinction is shown in describing the usefulness of this plant. The seed of this plant are small, about twice the size of German Millet, of a gray color and are more pointed in shape. The plant is an annual, producing broad foliage very much like Sorghum or Teosinte. It is spreading in character and, after being cut, will stool out enormously, often producing two dozen or more shoots from the same plant. Its principal use is for cutting and feeding green. It will produce an abundance of fodder which, however, will powder up badly, and it is generally more economical to cut the feed green. It grows very rapidly after getting a start, and if seasonable will bear repeated cuttings. The green forage is very nutritious and relished by all classes of live stock. It is particularly valuable for cutting and feeding green to cows and horses. It should be sown in drills and cultivated like sorghum or corn, requiring only about 3 to 4 pounds of seed to plant an acre. Crop failed.

JAPANESE MILLET. This is a rapid growing annual Millet known in some sections as billion dollar grass. It is a forage plant of great value, producing a luxuriant growth on any average soil that will grow corn or cotton. It is frequently cut and fed green as a green forage crop, or it can be made into hay. It is relished by all classes of live stock, and there are no injurious effects from feeding it. The seed may be sown in the South from April until August. It is generally sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Pound, 20c; 10 pounds by express or freight, 10c per pound.

Japanese Buckwheat

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich, dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. Pound, 20c; bushel, \$2.00.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 600 to 1000 pounds to the acre, and yields of as high as 1400 pounds have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry and is the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses. It is claimed in some sections that the growth of the Sunflower near the house acts as a preventive of malaria. Certain it is that its merits as a food for both poultry and stock entitle it to even greater consideration on the part of the Southern farmer. Cultivate same as for corn, plant 4 to 5 pounds to the acre in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, plant 2 to 3 seeds every 12 to 18 inches and thin to one to two according to soil. 1 pound, 20c. Prices on large quantities on request.



Tennessee German Millet.

Cow Peas

WHIPPOORWILL—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown-speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine.

BRAHAM—A new variety that is a cross between the Iron and Whippoorwill. It has the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. It is disease resistant and heavy yielder of both seed and hay. The seeds are small. One bushel will go twice as far as any of the older varieties.

WONDERFUL, or UNKNOWN—A variety valuable on account of its immense growth of vines.

NEW ERA—This extra-early Cow Pea is unquestionably one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is quicker in growth than any other Cow Pea; makes a very large growth of vine and a very prolific yield of peas.

CLAY—Seeds medium sized and cream or clay-colored. Vines grow long and leafy. Seed matures medium late.

IRON—This variety is noted for its disease-resistant qualities. It succeeds where other varieties succumb. It is a medium-early, prolific bearer of peas, and is valuable for hay and forage. The seed is smaller than the average Cow Pea, so that not so many are needed to sow an acre.

MIXED COW PEAS—A great many southern farmers prefer to sow Cow Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas.

We usually have other varieties not listed here. Will gladly name prices and send samples on request.



Spring Oats

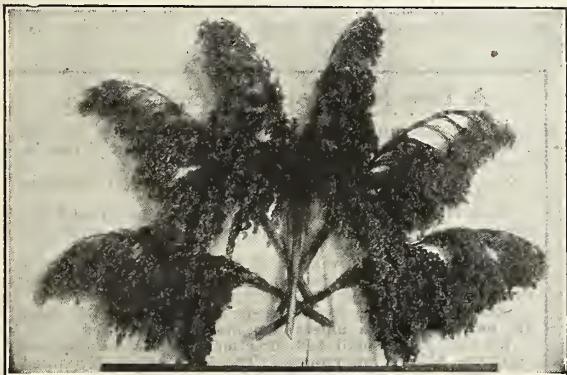
BURT OATS. The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim, and under favorable weather conditions of a very light straw color. A good per cent of the grains have beards, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before rust-proof. A great many Western white oats are sold for Burt. We only handle one grade of this oat, pure bred Tennessee grown stock. Good land of course, will produce Burt Oats better than poor, but on account of this oat's habit to grow tall it may be planted on poor land with fairly satisfactory results. Thorough preparation should be made in sowing this oat. No less than two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and where they are to be made into hay, three bushels will be found profitable. Bu., \$1.25. Write for prices in larger quantities.



Field of Our Pure Bred Burt Oats.

Broom Corn

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. This is the best variety for the South. In diversifying your crops, you will find this a good profitable crop to try, for much interest is being manifested by Southern farmers in the growth of broom corn brush for the market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business, as there is unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. To grow broom corn successfully, the ground should be rich and well prepared. Plant seed in rows 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin to 6 or 8 inches in drill. The plants should be cultivated as soon as they are out of the ground. Harvesting should be done when the seed are in a soft, milky condition. Grow about 8 to 10 feet high. Plant 10 to 15 lbs. to an acre. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$4.50.



Egyptian Wheat.

Upland Rice

There is big money in growing Upland Rice, and if you will order a small quantity you will be astonished at the results. The upland sort is very much like the lowland rice in growth, but it is a type that grows well on upland. It should be planted in drills and cultivated like peas and beans. Should be cut when ripe and stored same as oats or wheat. It possesses very high feed value, and is largely eaten by all classes of stock, fowls etc. Price of seed—by mail, postpaid, qt., 20c; by express or freight, pk., 65c; bu., \$2.50.

Egyptian Wheat

Another very valuable forage crop that has been recently introduced, and its yield, even under adverse conditions, has proven far beyond many of the old well-known varieties of non-saccharines. It will produce an enormous crop of grain that is fine for poultry, cattle, hogs or horses, on any land that will make corn. It stools out like Milo Maize and the seed are held tight in a compact head that prevents them from shattering out as some grain crops do. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs. or more at 15c per lb., not prepaid.

Giant Beggarweed

One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are: Restoring worn-out lands; when once established it requires no further attention; is easily eradicated when desired; requires no cultivation; is relished by all forage-grazing stock; does not interfere with the growth of other crops, and is sown like oats. Beggarweed can be sown after a crop of oats is harvested, or it can be scattered between the corn rows after the crop has been laid by; 6 to 10 pounds of clean seed are enough for an acre. If planted early the seed will lie in the ground and fail to germinate until the ground has become warm, and for this reason growers often denounce the seed as being no good. Makes excellent ensilage, either alone or mixed with fodder. Pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.00, not prepaid.



Alfalfa Grown from Greil's "Top Brand" Non-Irrigated Kansas Seed.

Alfalfa

The greatest and most valuable hay crop of them all. The South has long since passed the experimental stage in growing Alfalfa, thousands of tons are now grown every year and the majority of it marketed at home. Montgomery alone uses a great many cars of Alabama grown Alfalfa hay.

The use of Alfalfa has increased every year since its introduction, and the money made from the crop has added many dollars to some of our farmers' income. It is a "Money Crop" as well as a great soil improver; it will pay more net profit than any other hay crop that you can plant.

There are a great many varieties of Alfalfa offered by seedsmen in all parts of the United States, but after we investigated the claims made for the majority of the different types we had several of the best tested and from actual experience of some of our most successful farmers, we decided to offer only Kansas-grown Non-Irrigated Seed and we at once arranged to be supplied with seed from the best section of Kansas and by one of the best growers in the State. We offer this "Top Brand" Alfalfa Seed and we are satisfied that it will give entire satisfaction when proper attention has been paid to the planting and cultivation of the crop.

We have the seed tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, both for purity and germination, before we offer the stock for sale, so that we are sure of what we are selling and you are safe in buying "Top Brand" Alfalfa Seed; they are free from dodder.

"The importance of using selected seed for all crops has been so amply demonstrated that no argument in favor of the practice is needed. It is the very foundation of progress in plant culture."—Extract from Year Book, Department of Agriculture.

Prices, "Top Brand" Alfalfa: 1 lb., 35c, prepaid; 10 to 50 lbs., at 24c per lb., not prepaid. 100 lbs. or more at 23c per lb., not prepaid.

Bermuda Grass

Often planted for lawns. No grass will stand the sun better or will make a prettier carpet when kept short. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass; but we would not advise planting on land that you expect to cultivate in other crops, as it is almost impossible to eradicate it after having once obtained a good hold. We can also supply Bermuda roots if desired, but the sowing of seed is much simpler, and an easier plan. Six pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in spring but can be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it often takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun, but when once up, grows very rapidly. 1 lb., 60c, postpaid. Write for price in large quantities.

A Few Hints on Growing Alfalfa

Alfalfa should never be sowed on freshly plowed ground. The best time for seeding is Fall, but it can be planted in the Spring.

Soil should be prepared as finely as if for garden seed; a well prepared seed bed is half the battle.

Be sure there is plenty of moisture in the ground before planting, and then give proper cultivation to insure quick growth.

Quantity of seed per acre, 20 to 25 pounds to insure a full stand, though successful crops have been grown by drilling 15 pounds per acre.

Seed must not be covered deep; about one inch is best. Do not sow alfalfa unless you inoculate the seed.

We will gladly mail full directions on how to sow and cultivate Alfalfa, on request. The information contained in this pamphlet was obtained from several of the most successful Alfalfa growers in America.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

The Clovers

MELILLOTUS (Sweet Clover)—What we offer is the true Melilotus Alba, or White Blooming Sweet Clover. There is a yellow blooming variety, growing wild in the North, which is practically worthless, so be careful and insist on getting the Southern grown white blooming variety. It is classed as an annual as well as a biennial, but as a matter of fact, it is mostly perennial in the South; in other words, it dies down after seeding, but will come up from the old roots in early spring. The roots are large, white, go deep in the soil, resemble alfalfa, and the naked seed looks like alfalfa. This plant is widely distributed over a large area of the United States. It delights in lime lands and will thrive well even on worn out places. The Melilotus plant is very much like Alfalfa in appearance, but grows more rapidly, produces a much larger and taller stalk, but is not near so valuable as a hay plant. Melilotus is perfectly hardy in Alabama, and may be sown almost any month in the year. It possesses the same bacteria on its roots as alfalfa, so wherever Melilotus is found growing alfalfa will thrive, and since Melilotus will grow on a greater variety of soils than alfalfa, through its use the area of alfalfa can be greatly increased. The seed, no matter when planted, will lie in the soil and come up at the proper time. It is frequently sown with winter grain in the fall of the year. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay very shortly. This is a valuable clover for bee raisers. It can be cut repeatedly if rains are plentiful. Pound, 25c, unshelled. Clean seed, 35c lb. Write for prices on large lots.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*)—This is a low-growing annual leguminous plant, enriches the soil, thrives under conditions that no other clover or grasses will, and is of great value for pasturage during the latter part of the summer, when other things have died out. Unless cut late or heavily pastured it will re-seed itself. On rich bottom land it grows tall enough to be cut for hay, and is valuable for this purpose, although its chief mission would seem to be the furnishing of a summer and early fall pasture. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre, either in fall of year with grain or grasses, or in early spring by itself or with grain or grasses. By mail, postpaid, lb., 30c; bu. (25 lbs.), \$4.75.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*)—Sixty pounds to the bushel. A valuable perennial clover, growth of fine texture, more spreading than red clover, matures later, has pinkish blossoms and does not make such large roots, nor do they penetrate so deep into the soil. It seems to be harder than red clover. Alsike Clover should be sown in the South from September to March, the sooner the better. The preparation of the land for Alsike is essentially the same as for common red clover, although it has been shown that Alsike will thrive on new ground with very little preparation. From 8 to 10 pounds should give a good stand. Write for price in quantity. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*)—Standard weight 60 pounds to the bushel. Red Clover should be sown either in the fall of the year, from September to December, or may be sown in very early spring. If sown by itself, at least fifteen pounds of first-class seed should be sown to the acre, broadcast. Soil must be reasonably good, deeply broken and well fertilized, and made fine and smooth by harrowing. Seed should then be sown on top of freshly made seed bed and harrowed or rolled in. It should be cut for hay while in bloom and carefully cured. In most cases Red Clover should not be pastured the first year, especially when sown by itself, but could be grazed if used in a grass mixture. Besides its feeding value, Red Clover is a valuable fertilizing plant. Write for prices in quantity. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c.



Melilotus—Sweet Clover.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*)—Sixty pounds to the bushel. A small, spreading perennial clover, indigenous to all parts of the United States. May be sown any time from September to March. It should be sown in the same manner and treated the same as Red Clover. White Clover is largely sown in some sections to provide a bee pasture. About 10 to 15 pounds is sufficient to seed an acre, but if mixed with other grasses half this amount will do. Price, by mail, postpaid, lb., 60c.

Inoculate All Legumes

To insure best results all legumes should be inoculated. We can supply Mulford Cultures for the following list:

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Vetch, Velvet Beans, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, and many others.

Write for the booklet on Mulford Cultures, mailed free on request.



Peanuts

We are convinced that this will be one of the best money making crops in the South, they are getting more and more important every year. We know of one man who raised 6,000 bushels and a good corn crop with only three mules.



Spanish Peanuts.

peanuts of course belong in the class of legumes and will improve the soil—build it up like cow peas or velvet beans.

The demand for peanuts is growing rapidly, not only for a food for man and beast, but a number of products are now being manufactured from them, such as peanut oil, peanut butter, etc. There is hardly any food product more wholesome or possessing a higher feed value.

The vines or tops of all sorts of peanuts make a delicious hay, relished by all classes of live stock as well as hogs. The hay is much improved where more or less of the nuts are harvested with it.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land-plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

SPANISH PEANUTS. There are several types of Spanish Peanuts. One is a large improved sort, known as Valencia; another has red nuts, but the one most in use is the common Spanish or Two Crop Peanut, the shell being small, the nuts closely packed in the shell, and are of a pale red or white color. The plant is bunch in character, admits of close cultivation, the nuts are borne close to the plant, and when the plant is pulled up most of the nuts adhere to the roots. It is the best flavored nut in use. Price, peck, 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, per qt., 20c.

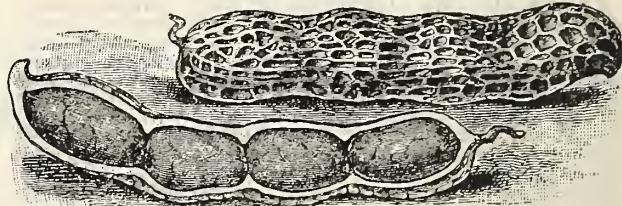
NORTH CAROLINA PEANUTS. In appearance this variety looks like the ordinary Virginia peanut of commerce, only it is much smaller, being only a little larger than the Spanish. The hull contains two nuts, pale red and

white. The variety fills out well and will yield better on poor soil than any other sort. The vines are spreading in character. The heaviest yielder, and affording the greatest amount of forage of any sort. For a hog pasture it can't be beat. Price: Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, quart, 25 cents.

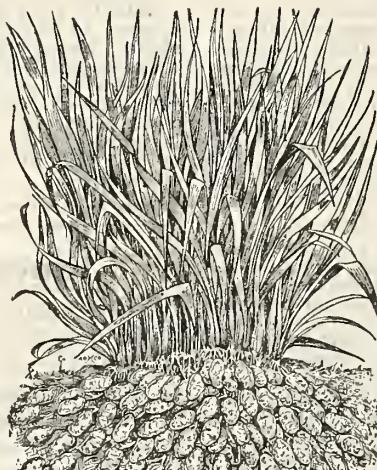
IMPROVED VALENCIA. We have secured this new Peanut direct from Spain. It impresses us as a most desirable and productive variety. The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety; destined to supersede the old Virginia. Quart, 25c; pk., 75c; bushel, \$2.75.

COMMON GEORGIA. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, placing nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in drill. Cultivate well and keep clean. It requires 15 to 20 lbs. of shelled nuts, or 1 bushel (24 lbs.) of Peanuts when not shelled, to plant an acre of this variety. They resemble the Spanish Peanut, but are not of bunch growth; rather have a tendency to spread, like the Virginia Peanut. Quart, 20c; peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75.

RED SPANISH. A popular sort in some sections. They are long, somewhat irregular in shape, contain about three to four nuts of deep red color and excellent flavor. Should be planted on good soil to make them fill out well. Later than the White Spanish. Quart, 20c; peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.00.



Red Spanish Peanuts.



Earth Almond.

Chufas or Earth Almonds

Culture of Chufas.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a sub-soil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart, cover about two inches, keep clean and stir the soil occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be transplanted. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early July. Bushel, \$3.50.



Greil's Specially Selected Seed Corn

Iowa Gold Mine.

Two lbs. of corn to 300 hills, 8 qts. to the acre.

Proper selection of seed corn is a matter of working year after year, planting good seed in the beginning, watching the particular stalks which grow best, and which set enough ears the proper distances from the ground, and then cutting the tassels from all other stalks in the field. The seed ears must be selected on the stalks, and ripened and dried under correct conditions. The grains must be shelled and stored and graded so they will be even in size, and their vitality maintained unimpaired. Finally the seed must be tested for germination. We have picked growers who give their corn crops the attention necessary to produce first-class seed.

IOWA GOLD MINE (100 Days). It is claimed by many to be the very best early yellow corn in the world, and is grown in almost every state in the Union. It is medium early, maturing in 90 to 100 days. The ears are medium size and run very even, of a bright golden color; grain deep, with extremely small cob, and therefore dries out early and quickly, shelling a high percentage of grain. It is almost free from barren stalks and bears from one to two good ears, eight to ten inches long. Therefore it is a very heavy yielder and will mature any place in the corn growing country. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.25, not prepaid.

REID'S YELLOW DENT (110 days). An early yellow that can be depended upon to make more corn per acre than any other early yellow known. It has been bred up with a great deal of care, produces medium size ear with 18 to 24 rows, remarkably uniform in shape and of bright yellow color. Ears are well filled out to the ends, cob small. We doubt if there is a better early yellow than this. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25, not prepaid.

VIRGINIA YELLOW DENT (110 days). This has been a favorite in the South for many years; medium size ear, uniform in growth, fills out well, with bright yellow grains. We consider it an excellent field corn. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00, not prepaid.

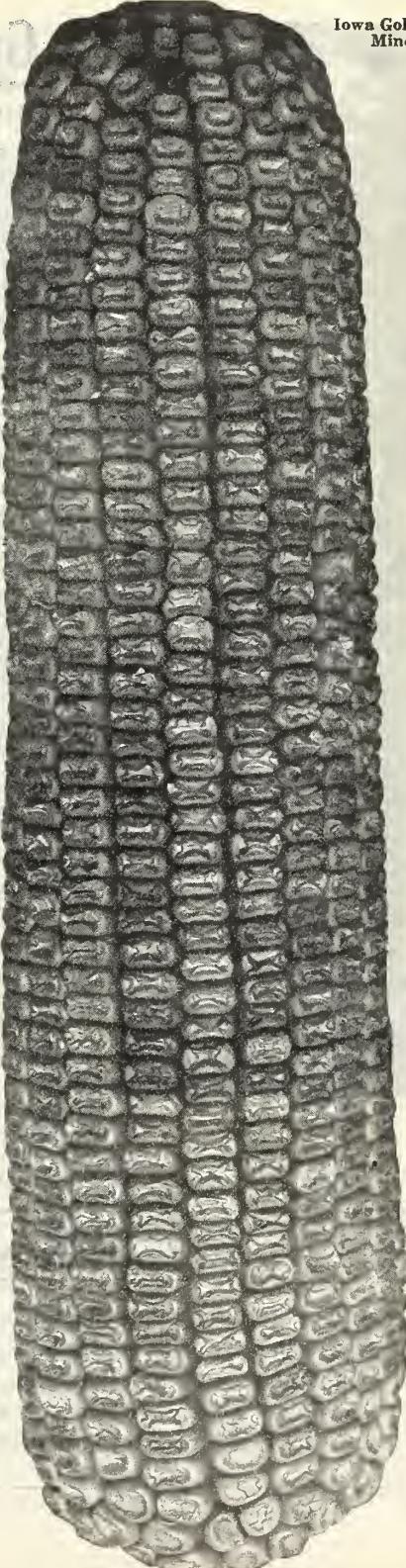
SOUTHERN GROWN GOLDEN DENT (120 days). This is without doubt the most beautiful Golden Dent ever offered. It grows 8 to 9 feet high, the ears are perfectly shaped and its bright golden grains are nearly always filled out to the complete end of the cob. Its superior quality, beautiful ears, deep grains, small cob and productiveness should commend it to every one who desires to use a yellow corn for main crop. It will make 50 bushels or more to the acre, and we do not hesitate to recommend it as the best yellow field corn for the South. 2 lbs., 40c, postpaid. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 50c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.75, not prepaid.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH (90 days). This corn is very firm and solid; the ears average about one inch shorter than Yellow Dent, in other words, it is an early dent, but will not yield as much corn per acre as the later varieties, as the ear is shorter and smaller. The cob is small with deep kernels, and will mature in 90 to 100 days. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.25, not prepaid.

IOWA SILVER MINE (100 days). Silver Mine is the most popular White Corn grown in the corn belt. It is a pure white dent corn with ears of good size and is inclined to be well filled over the butts and tips. It is early, yields heavy, has deep grains, stands up well and will probably grow more corn to the acre on thin land than any other variety. It yields enormously on heavy land. The quality is always good and has a great feeding value; the cob is white and of medium size. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.25, not prepaid.

VIRGINIA WHITE DENT (110 days). One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; 18 to 24 rows on cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white corn. The yield of this superior corn is very large. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.25, not prepaid.

TENNESSEE RED COB (120 days). One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size, and great depth of grain; rows 16 to 24, on red cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white corn. The yield of this superior corn is very large, sometimes as much as 90 bushels per acre. We unhesitatingly recommend it, both for yield of grain or using for ensilage. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 70c; bu., \$2.35, not prepaid.





Greil's Specially Selected Seed Corn



Hickory King.

HICKORY KING (115 days). A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. Grains large, broad and white, making fine meal. The cob is small. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.50, not prepaid.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC (110 days). This is a valuable variety of white corn. On land of good fertility and especially on low river grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have seen it growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding corn. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock of this corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.50, not prepaid.

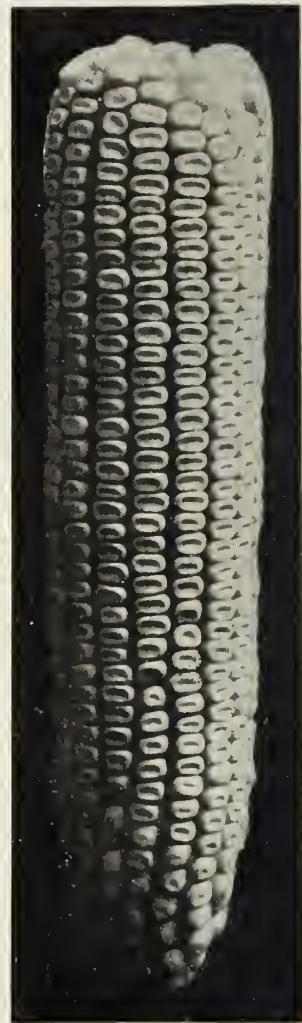
MOSBY'S PROLIFIC CORN (115 days). This is a small white cob prolific corn. It makes two good ears to each stalk, and is a very heavy yielder, and the corn is easy to shell, making it a fine stock corn. The grain is softer than either Marlboro or Hastings' Prolific. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.50, not prepaid.

MARLBORO PROLIFIC (115 days). A standard 2 to 3 ear per stalk corn that is largely planted in the Carolinas. It is medium early in maturity, grains are a little flinty and make good meal. Good for planting on either uplands or bottom. It is a fair producer of foliage and makes good fodder. Grains and cob both are white. At right stages of growth makes a good "roasting ear." 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck 75c; bu., \$2.50, not prepaid.

JACKSON SHOE PEG (130 days). We offer a carefully selected strain of this well known variety, grown by a farmer of many years experience, and he has taken special care of his seed corn, with the idea of producing only the best that can be bred. The grains are long, flinty, shoe-peg shape and ears are well filled out. This variety is also considered an excellent one for farmers who are troubled a great deal with weevil, it is as near weevil-proof as it is possible to produce. It is a heavy yielder, and we recommend it as a good field corn. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.40, not prepaid.

SNOWFLAKE (100 days). It can be planted as late as August and still mature corn before frost. We have seen it mature roasting ears in fifty-five days from planting. Ears average 8 to 10 inches long, sixteen or eighteen rows, white cob, medium small, grain good size and pure white; stalks grow six to eight feet high only. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.50, not prepaid.

MEXICAN JUNE. A hardy, drought-resisting white corn, ears 7 to 10 inches, having fourteen to eighteen rows evenly lined on white cobs; grain of good size. Will make ears under conditions entirely too dry for other sorts. It is largely used in Alabama for planting on stubble land during June, July and August. One of the best for ensilage. 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c, postpaid. Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.75, not prepaid.



Hasting's Prolific.

Insecticides and Sprayers

We did not catalog these two items last season on account of limited space, but we call your attention to pages 46 and 47 where you will find them listed and they should not be overlooked for unfortunately we have a great many insects that give us trouble with our crops and we should be prepared to destroy them.



Cotton Seed

Grown in North Carolina
Noted for Early Maturity

You know of course that if we expect to continue planting cotton in this section that we must use extra early varieties that will mature quickly and, at the same time, the seed should come from a district not infected with weevil.

One of the principal points we want to bring out and impress on you is that every pound of Cotton Seed offered you here has been grown in the State of North Carolina, away from the weevil infested district, grown especially for seed and ginned on private gins, where there is no possibility of mixture, and we are certain that there could not be varieties offered you that would compare with these in earliness, productiveness and ability to produce full crops in spite of the boll weevil.

King's Improved

The plant of King's is rather small, bearing short base limbs with numerous medium length upper limbs. On part of the blooms there is a red spot, usually inside the flower near the base. The main quality of this variety is its extreme earliness, being earlier than any other known sort. The staple is of good quality but rather short. The per cent of lint is high, running from 38 per cent to 40 per cent. The seeds are small, fuzzy, mostly greenish white and brownish green. The bolls are round and blunted. It is highly recommended for bottom or late lands. This variety has been grown successfully in territory infected with weevil. Bu., \$2.00. Ask for price on large lots.

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Simpkin's Prolific

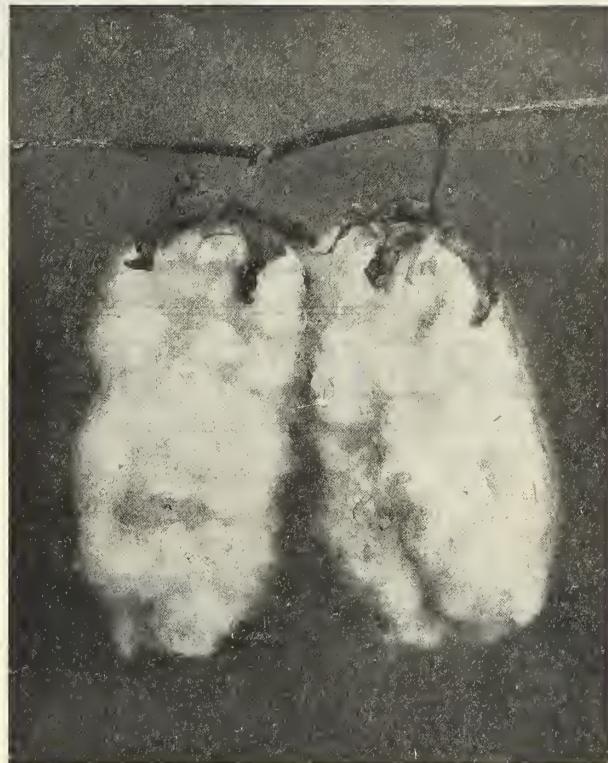
The main feature of this variety is its extreme earliness and prolificness. It will generally run forty per cent in lint. The quality of the staple is the very best, boll of good size, stalk medium in size and all of its branches are literally covered with bolls and it is a rare thing to see any of its branches that are barren. Growers of many years experience advise us they prefer this variety to any other for making cotton. Bu., \$2.00. Ask for price on large lots.

Cook's Improved

One of the very few big boll types recommended for weevil infested district. This variety limbs out well, starts close to the ground, has light foliage, fruits well and is undoubtedly an ideal big boll for this section. On rich land it is recommended to be planted in six foot rows, on fairly good land in five foot rows. The average per cent of lint is 40. \$2.00 per bu. Write for prices in large quantities.

Sugar Loaf

An extra early, very prolific variety that makes large yield of good quality lint. Very popular in North Car-



King's Improved Cotton.

olina, where we buy our seed from growers who have been improving it for thirty years. \$2.00 per bu. Write for prices in large quantities.

Pool's Big Boll

The introducer of this cotton claims that it is the earliest big boll variety, yielding from 37 per cent to 41 per cent lint, and we have many testimonials from first class farmers and merchants who have used this variety, stating that it is the best big boll cotton they have ever planted. If you desire to use big boll cotton, we advise the use of Pool's. We feel sure it will give perfect satisfaction. Bu., \$2.25. Ask for price on large lots.

Do not overlook the family garden collection of top brand seeds that we are offering on the outside back cover page of our catalog. For anyone interested in raising a garden, we believe this to be the best and most complete assortment of first class seed that has ever been put on the market for the exceptionally low prices quoted.



GREIL'S FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM (A)—A beautiful hardy annual. The flowers are borne in dense clusters and are very useful for bouquets. The plants are very attractive in the garden, being covered with bloom nearly all summer.



The Ever Popular Aster.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5 cts.

SWEET ALYSSUM (A)—A hardy annual which begins to flower when very young, and is literally covered almost all the season with its sweet white flowers. It is especially adapted to borders or for rock work in the summer, and may be used effectively in window boxes for winter blooming. Pkt., 5 cts.

AMARANTHUS—Love-Lies-Bleeding (A)—These plants afford brilliant contrasts of color, being useful for tall borders and groups, also where foliage effects are desired. The leaves and stems, are of different shades of red, blended with green; two to three feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon (A) — Well known, showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil.

Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.

ASTERS (A)—These well known, beautiful and popular annuals are very desirable for bedding, being in bloom when most other plants are over. Very useful for cut flowers and bouquets.

Victoria Mixed—Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for bedding, being in bloom when most other plants are over. Very useful for cut flowers and baskets. Pkt., 10 cts.

German Quilled (China Aster)—The familiar double Aster with quilled petals. Exceedingly showy and excellent for cutting for vase decorations. The large, brilliant, daisy-like flowers with yellow centers are produced in profusion. Pkt., 5 cts.

BALSAM—Touch-Me-Not (A)—Also known as "Lady Slipper." A tender annual with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Flowers both single and double, in bright colors and variations; wax-like and very attractive. No flower is more easily cultivated and it succeeds in most any good soil.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—Globe Amaranth (A)—A well known and popular everlasting flower which forms bushy plants about two feet high, and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Excellent as border plants, and very useful for winter decorations. If cut when well matured, will retain their beauty throughout the winter.

Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



Canterbury Bells.

grant and have beautiful double flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

Double Mixed—A mixture of all colors and types. Pkt., 10 cts.

CANDYTUFT (A)—Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height, 1 foot. Of easy culture.

White—Pkt., 5 cts.

Crimson—Pkt., 5 cts.

Fancy Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS (A)—Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals with large, bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decorations.

Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

CANTERBURY BELLS—*Campanula Cup and Saucer* (A)—Handsome, hardy biennial of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and in the fall should be transplanted or thinned to 18 inches or 2 feet apart and given some protection in severe winter weather. Has large, bell-shaped flowers which are strikingly effective; colors white, and various shades of violet, rose, lilac and blue. Height, 2 to 4 feet. One of the wild forms of Campanula is the "Blue Bells of Scotland." Pkt., 5 cts.

CELOSIA—*Cock's Comb* (A)—A half hardy annual, growing 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a wide, wavy blossom that resembles a cock's comb. Fine for massing or border work. Pkt., 5 cts.

CALENDULA
—**Pot Marigold** (A)—Very hardy annual, one foot high. Has showy flowers blooming until frost and producing a fine effect in borders. It is of easy culture and is desirable for rather inferior soils, where less sturdy flowers do not thrive.

Mixed Varieties—Pkt., 5 cts.

CARNATIONS (P)—These well-known flowers are easily grown from seed, and very free blooming, the flowers being bright colored and with a most delicious clove-like fragrance. Excellent bloomers in the garden or for winter flowering.

Marguerite—An extra vigorous race, especially adapted to out-of-door culture. The plants are trim in habit, perpetual, and flower abundantly in five months from sowing seed. They are highly fragrant and have beautiful double flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

CENTAUREA, GYMNOCARPA—*Dusty Miller* (A)—Valuable because of its silvery foliage and graceful, drooping habit of growth. Half hardy perennial; one-half to two feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (A)—These annual Chrysanthemums have a charm of their own. The blooming season is from very early summer until frost, and their gay colors make beds or borders attractive during those hottest weeks of summer when flowers are apt to be scarce.

Mixed Varieties—Pkt., 5 cts.

COLEUS (A)—Probably the best known and most popular of ornamental foliage plants. The leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich, velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. No lawn should be without these decorative plants. Tender perennial.

Mixed—Pkt., 10 cts.

COSMOS (A)—These well known flowers are of easy culture and are almost indispensable for cutting and garden decorations, their lovely blossoms being produced in greatest profusion after most other flowers have succumbed to frost. Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos, and we recommend them to all wanting large plants in their gardens.

Mammoth Mixed—The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring from 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed and of good substance. Pkt., 10 cts.

DAISY (P)—These are charming little plants for edging and borders. The Daisy has been so far improved by selection and cultivation that good seed will give at least 80 per cent of double flowers that are as large as any of the named sorts that are propagated by the division of the roots and are sold at high prices. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation. Tender perennials, about six inches high. Pkt., 10 cts.

DIGITALIS, or FOX GLOVE (P)
—A stately, old-fashioned border plant affording dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as height of the plant. Colors, white, lavender and rose. It does not usually bloom until the second year. It thrives best in cool, shady locations.

Fine Mixed—
Pkt., 5 cts.



Centaurea.



GREIL BROS COMPANY



Escholtzia—California Poppy.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS (P)—These popular flowers, commonly known as Chinese and Japanese Pinks, have been for a long time very popular, and deservedly so. In diversity of rich and beautiful markings they have but few rivals, and in ease of culture, freedom of bloom and almost certain satisfactory results, they stand close to the Nasturtium. **Pkt., 5 cts.**

ESCHOLTZIA—California Poppy (A)—The beautiful state flower of California. It blooms almost continuously throughout the season. A bed of these in full bloom gives a brilliant color effect. The foliage is finely cut and has a bluish tinge, delicate and very attractive. They are of the easiest culture. Can be sown in any soil, but the better the soil the larger the plants and blossoms. **Pkt., 5 cts.**

FORGET-ME-NOT—Myosotis (P)—The favorite old border plant that succeeds best in moist situations. It comes into blooming early and the little star-shaped flowers appeal to every heart. Hardy perennials. **Pkt., 5 cts.**

FOUR O'CLOCK—Marvel of Peru (A)—A well known favorite plant, bearing freely funnel-shaped white, red and striped flowers, which open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night. **Pkt., 5 cts.**

HOLLYHOCK (P)—Entirely different and more beautiful than the plant of twelve years ago, being much more compact in growth, the flowers larger, more richly colored and of better form. For a background to a flower garden nothing is better. Height, 5 feet. The double varieties are the most desirable.

Double Mixed Varieties—Pkt., 5 cts.

LARKSPUR (A)—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants. The colors are extremely beautiful and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white and red show splendidly, and for large gardens is invaluable. Height, 12 inches.

Double Dwarf Varieties Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.

LOBELIA (A)—Profuse blooming little plants, of great value for edging, hanging baskets or vases. It is completely covered with flowers for a long time. If given plenty of water they may be kept in flower all summer. **Pkt., 5 cts.**

LOVE-IN-A-MIST—Nigella (A)—A hardy annual one foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seed pods. Of easy culture. **Pkt., 10 cts.**

MARIGOLD (A)—A hardy annual, shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from six inches to three feet high. Foliage bright green, deeply cut, and graceful.

African—The best tall variety with large, double blossoms. **Pkt., 5 cts.**

Dwarf French, Double Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE (A)—This popular little flower is well known as one of our most fragrant plants, and a universal favorite. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom until killed by frost. Thrives best in a cool temperature. **Pkt., 5 cts.**

NASTURTIUM (A)—Probably the most popular and easily grown flower in our list, and remains longer in bloom. In favorable soil the flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the Dwarf variety. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.**

Tall Varieties Mixed—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the tall variety. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.**

PANSY (P)—No description is needed of these little favorites, and it would be hard to find a garden whose charm is not in a large measure dependent upon their marvelous coloring. No garden complete without them.

Superb Pansy Mixture—This is a mixture of all of the giant flowering varieties, all the plain colors, faced sorts, ruffled edged and rare sorts, also the varieties exquisitely striped. The seed is saved from the most famous pansy gardens, from exhibition flowers. These pansies are wonderfully beautiful in every way and the very best there are. The small difference in the cost of this seed over the other seed is covered one hundred-fold in satisfactory results to the grower. **Pkt., 20 cts.**

Giant Trimardeau Mixed—The largest flowering type of Pansy called French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked. The plants are vigorous, compact in growth, with immense, 3-blotted flowers. **Pkt., 10 cts.**



Hollyhocks.



FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



Petunias.

PETUNIA (A)—There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few that make a gayer appearance when in full bloom. They are easily grown and very popular for bedding. They thrive best in a warm, sunny location.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.

POPPY (A)—Hardly any class of plants affords the same brilliant colorings and showy display. They are of easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to remain. Thin the plants 6 to 12 inches apart.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.

PORTULACA (A)—Low-growing or creeping tender annual, 6 to 8 inches high, and bearing glossy, cup-shaped blossoms in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. The seed germinates slowly and should be started under glass or when the weather is hot. Pkt., 5 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII (A)—One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues to bloom throughout the summer. Sow in April, in open ground, or can be started earlier indoors. Pkt., 5 cts.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—Scarlet Sage (A)—A well known favorite bedding plant which bears magnificent spikes of scarlet flowers from July to October. Although perennial, it blooms the first year from seed, and there is really no flower that can rival it in splendid color. Pkt., 10 cts.

SWEET PEAS (A)—When ordering pounds by mail, add postage.

Superb Mixture—This is the best possible mixture that can be made, combining carefully considered proportions. It comprises all of the finest new and large flowering, named varieties of every shade and color. Each is the very choicest of its class, grown separately and mixed by ourselves. It is the finest mixture possible. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Choice Mixed—A good mixture of standard sorts and will afford a splendid variety of blooms and a wide range of assorted colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Superb Spencer Mixture—A new race or type of Sweet Peas with extra large flowers, fully double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. The Spencers have wavy and fluted-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance. Will not stand careless cultivation, but will fully repay for the extra trouble by their exceptional size and beauty. A splendid, well-blended mixture of all true Spencer types only. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.



Sweet Peas.

STOCKS, DWARF GERMAN (A)—Desirable for bedding or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet, and are splendid for cutting. Pkt., 5 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM (P)—A beautiful class of hardy, free blooming plants of extreme richness and diversity of colors. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. Pkt., 5 cts.

VERBENA (P)—These well known flowers are splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April. Pkt., 5 cts.

ZINNIA (A)—For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed; the flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable.

Tall Double, Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5 cts.

Dwarf Double, Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5 cts.

Vines or Climbers

The need of vines for home improvement is well known, and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

CYPRESS VINE—A tender climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers. Height about 15 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

MORNING GLORY—One of the most popular of all climbers. They grow rapidly to a height of about 15 feet, and bear abundantly brilliant flowers of various colors.

Mixed Varieties—Pkt., 5 cts.

Imperial Japanese—The flowers, which often attain the size of 5 or 6 inches in diameter, are of the most exquisite beauty. Pkt., 10 cts.

MOON VINE, or EVENING GLORY—Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers which open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows with wonderful rapidity, covering the side of a house in one season. Pkt., 10 cts.



Sweet William.



INSECTICIDES

POISONS CAN NOT BE SENT THROUGH THE MAILED

Hammond's Slug Shot

Do the worms eat off the foliage of your Gooseberries, Currants, Roses, etc.? Is your Cabbage hurt? YOU SAY YES. We can help you. Use SLUG SHOT, cheap, effective, easy to use, non-poisonous, no danger to persons using it. Does not render vegetables or fruits on which it is applied injurious. Is the best insect destroyer ever offered for destruction of potato bugs, worms and insects that chew. Is simply dusted lightly on.



Nothing superior for killing worms on cabbage. Guaranteed. Price, 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 40c, not prepaid.

Paris Green (Dry)

S-W Paris Green is recognized by the trade as an old reliable, effective brand, that has proven its efficiency. Because of its extremely fluffy nature, this green remains thoroughly in suspension, and sprays a larger area per pound than any other brand. Its fineness insures more even distribution of the poison on the foliage, and consequently it gives better protection. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; not prepaid.

Tuber Tonic

Where a really economical and effective potato spray is desired S-W Tuber-Tonic will be found to fill the requirement very satisfactorily. This material is effective against both bugs and disease, and also acts as a tonic. It is an absolutely reliable, safe material to use on potatoes, and the ease with which it mixes and stays in suspension in water, greatly facilitates the work of spraying. One application of Tuber-Tonic will do the work of separate or combined sprays of Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux Mixture.

Price, 50 cents.

Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead

Sherwin-Williams Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead contains from 31 to 33 per cent of Arsenic Oxide thoroughly combined with the lead, assuring maximum killing power, speedy action and unquestioned effectiveness in combating all leaf-eating and chewing insects. The thorough combination of the arsenic and lead minimizes the possibility of damage to the fruit and foliage, and the grower can apply this reliable material with every assurance of safety.

Less than half as much of it per 50 gallons of water as of the paste material produces the same or better results. One pound or one pound and a half of Sherwin-Williams Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead in fifty gallons of water controls leaf-eating insects where heretofore two, three or four pounds of the paste material were required. The substantial economy in using the dry product is readily evident. Price, 1 lb., 50c.

Bug Death

A fine non-poisonous powder and in composition is peculiar to itself, inasmuch as it does not depend upon arsenic for its killing power. Bug Death is not a new and untried preparation. It has been on the market fifteen years, and its sales have shown a large increase each year. Bug Death is safe and sure to use on potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, eggplants and garden truck generally. (Full directions on each package). Practical tests have always shown that the increased yield more than paid the entire expense. Bug Death prevents blight, increases yield and improves quality. It can be used dry or in spray. Apply at the rate of about 12 pounds per acre.

Prices, not prepaid, 1 lb. package, 20c; 3-lb. package, 45c; 5-lb. package, 60c; 100-lb. keg, \$8.00, by express or freight at purchaser's expense.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap

For a cheap, effective, clean and harmless insecticide for amateur and professional growers, this is unexcelled. Quickly exterminates all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Unsurpassed for rose bushes. For domestic purposes it rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals. Prevents poultry lice. A trial will give highly gratifying results. Three-ounce cake, sufficient for $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution, 10c; by mail, postpaid, 15c. Eight-ounce cake, sufficient for 4 gallons prepared solution, for 20c; by mail, postpaid, 30c.

Lime-Sulphur Solution

Is used as an insecticide to control San Jose scale, oyster-shell scale, and all sucking or scale insects. For this purpose it is used as a dilution of one gallon to nine or eleven gallons of water, and applied during the dormant season, either after the leaves drop in the fall or before the buds open in the spring. The spring application, just before the buds open, will control leaf blisternite, plant lice and peach-leaf curl, in addition to the scale insects. The fall application is advisable where trees have not been previously sprayed, and are badly infested with scale, or where the size of the orchard, together with climatic conditions, render spring spraying impracticable. Lime-Sulphur solution is also used as a summer spray to control scab, leaf-spot and similar fungous diseases on apples and pears; also to control scab and brown rot on peaches, plums and cherries. On apple and pear foliage, it should not be used stronger than one and one-half gallons to fifty gallons of water. Some prefer one and three-quarter gallons to fifty gallons of water. On plum and cherry foliage, it should not be used stronger than three quarts to fifty gallons of water, and on peaches one-half gallon to fifty gallons of water. Qt., 30c; gal., 85c; 5 gals., \$4.00; bbl. of 50 gals., 40c per gallon.



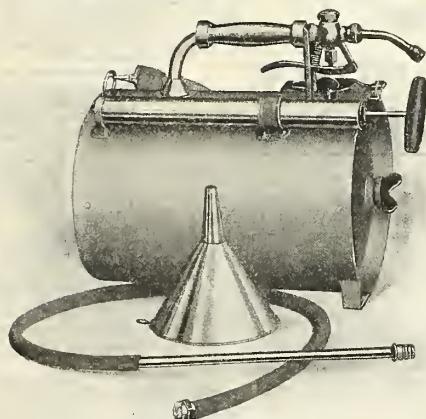
FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS



SPRAYERS

Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer

NOTE THESE EXCLUSIVE POINTS



- 1—It is devoid of complex or intricate parts.
- 2—It is both automatic and positive in its action.
- 3—One charge or pumping is sufficient to expel entire contents of tank.
- 4—Each sprayer is thoroughly tested with both air and water pressure before leaving the factory.

5—Having convex heads, entire contents can be drained from machine, leaving it perfectly dry when not in use.

6—Heads after being seamed and riveted are dipped into molten solder, making it absolutely air tight and the strongest Air Pressure Sprayer made—standing five times the pressure necessary to operate.

With each machine is furnished a Tree Attachment consisting of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. Red C-I Rubber Tubing with brass spraying nozzle 1-ft. long, for small tree and shrub spraying; Spray Crook nozzle 3-in. long for potato spraying; Funnel with brass wire strainer cloth for filling; and adjustable shoulder strap for carrying. Capacity of tank, 3 gallons. Made in brass and galvanized steel.

PRICES:

Galvanized Steel Aluminized	\$6.50
Brass, Polished and Lacquered.....	8.00

Weight, (crated) 20 lbs. Booklet free.

Spraying Material

Some may prefer to buy Copper Sulphate, Flour of Sulphur, and other material for mixing their own solution rather than buy ready mixed. We can supply anything in this line and will gladly quote prices if you will advise number of pounds desired.

Lowell Continuous Sprayer



Capacity one quart. All tin. Gives uniform continuous spray on all strokes of the plunger. Price, \$1.00; weight, 3 pounds.

Lowell Special Sprayer



This is a very convenient type of sprayer for all general purposes. It is a single tube syphon sprayer with its spray tube so arranged as to break up the solution into a fine, mist-like spray, thus making it very effective for spraying fly oils and disinfectants, as well as the ordinary spray materials. Capacity one quart. All tin. Price, 50c. Parcel post weight, three pounds.

Dickey Bug Death Duster



A splendid little duster to apply Bug Death in dry form. Can also be used for applying Slug Shot, Tobacco Dust, Powdered Arsenate of Lead. Price, each, 25c; weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

"An Acre an Hour" Sifter

One of the best articles on the market for applying insecticides. It is true to name, for one can easily cover an acre an hour with this Sifter.

Price, 75c; parcel post weight 2 pounds.



Sprayers

If you desire prices on larger spraying outfits advise us just what you are in the market for and we will be glad to quote you.



GREIL BROS COMPANY



Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House

There's profit and pleasure in poultry, providing disease doesn't get started. If it does get a foothold, it's likely to sweep your flock before you find an effective way to stop it. With Conkey Remedies in your poultry house you can stop disease spreading, for Conkey Remedies are good remedies, all medicine, without a bit of filler in any of them. There's a Conkey Remedy for each curable poultry disease, and every Conkey Remedy is guaranteed to satisfy or your money back without question or quibble.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC is a medicinal tonic that keeps the hen's digestive organs working as they should. It helps the hen to vigorous, red-blooded health, and that means eggs when egg prices are high. Not a bit of cheap filler in it—a little in the feed goes a long way. Pkgs., 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Buy it in pails, 12-lb., \$1.25; 25-lb., \$2.25.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD—This is the original baby chick food with buttermilk in it. A complete food for the first three weeks. It makes husky chicks that fight off most chick diseases and that grow into heavy layers, good breeders, full bodied market birds, the kind of poultry that brings real profit. It costs one cent to feed one chick three weeks on Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food. Buy a bag, \$1.00, \$3.00. Pkgs., 25c, 50c.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY was the first widely accepted remedy for roup. Used today by poultrymen all over the world. At the first sign of roup put a little in the drinking water and the birds will doctor themselves. Roup is extremely contagious and is fatal, so treat promptly with Conkey's Roup Remedy. You will find it a good preventive measure, too. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL—Effective for treating cancerous growths and bringing bird back to normal. Good for colds, too. 25c.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY in the drinking water is a good aid in overcoming bowel troubles. 25c, 50c.

CONKEY'S SOREHEAD AND CHICKEN POX REMEDY—For treating Sorehead, Pigeon Pox, Warts, Pian, and the dangerous, contagious Chicken-pox. 25c, 50c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER dusted on fowls every ten days helps free them of vitality sucking lice. Lice infested birds can't make profits. 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

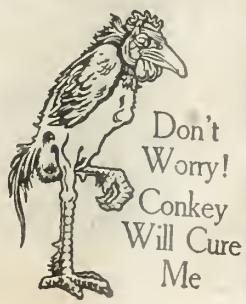
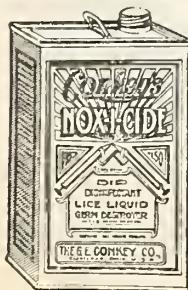
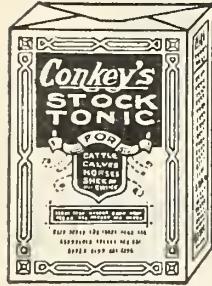
CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT—For the murderous head lice that kill thousands of little chicks. 10c, 25c.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY—Will help save your chicks from this fatal, contagious chick disease. Treat promptly. 25c, 50c.

CONKEY'S STOCK TONIC, the tonic you want for run-down, over-worked animals, for stock that is off feed or suffering from worms. There's not a bit of filler in a whole package of Conkey's Stock Tonic. Every bit is good medicine, carefully tested in our laboratories. Mix it with the feed and you'll be surprised and gratified at the splendid results. In pails, \$2.00, \$3.50. pkgs., 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE—The germicide, dip and disinfectant with a hundred uses about the home, poultry yard and on the farm. Germs cause and spread most poultry diseases. Nox-i-cide mixes with water, making a cheap, effective, ready-to-use germ destroyer. Cleans and purifies coops, houses, runs, brooders, founts and utensils. A reliable disinfectant for barns and out-houses. Unequaled for household use or for the sick room. 1 pt., 35c; 1 qt., 60c; 2 qts., 90c; 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.50.

CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER—Chases flies and other winged pests that spread infections and dangerous diseases. They constantly annoy man, beast and fowl. Conkey's Fly Knocker sprayed over your stock and wherever flies gather or breed, will relieve this nuisance. Helps horses work better, helps cows give more and better milk. Helps you keep your home free from disease carrying flies. We guarantee Fly Knocker will satisfy or your money back quick. Qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., 60c; gal., \$1.00; 5 pds., \$4.



Use space below for special instructions regarding order or sending us names of friends to whom we can mail catalog.

We
Recommend
and Sell

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

TO INOCULATE YOUR

**Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans,
Vetches, and All Other Legume Crops**

Small Cost Large Returns Easy to Use No Labor Expense



Uninoculated. ALFALFA Inoculated
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated.—
Plant on right inoculated with **Mulford Culture for Alfalfa**.
All other conditions identical.

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the **MULFORD CULTURES**, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)

Burr Clover

LIMA BEANS

CRIMSON CLOVER

Yellow Clover

Lupins

SWEET CLOVER

Berseem Clover

Sainfoin

WHITE CLOVER

COW PEAS

Lespedeza

RED CLOVER

SOY BEANS

Beggar Weed

ALSIKE CLOVER

CANADA FIELD PEAS

and others

Mammoth Clover

PEANUTS

VETCH

Horse Beans

Velvet Beans

Perennial Peas

SWEET PEAS

GARDEN PEAS

GARDEN BEANS

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

Prices

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-Acre Size ("A Dollar per Acre")	\$5.00
1-Acre Size	1.50
Garden Size ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre)50

(These prices include delivery on freight shipments.)

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method?

FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST

GREIL BROS. CO.



**\$1.25
POSTPAID**

**\$1.25
POSTPAID**

Greil's Family Garden Collection of Top Brand Seeds

ONE PACKAGE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Greil's Favorite Beet.
Greil's Market Beet.
Wakefield Cabbage.
All Head Early Cabbage.
Chantenay Carrots.
Georgia Collards.
Greil's Perfected Cuke.

White Plume Celery.
Green Curled Endive.
Florida H. B. Egg Plant.
Kale.
Greil's Summer Lettuce.
May King Lettuce.
Curled Mustard.

Rocky Ford Muskmelon.
Ala. Sweet Watermelon.
White Velvet Okra.
H. C. Parsnip.
Curled Parsley.
Ruby King Pepper.
Red Turnip Radish.

Long Scarlet Radish.
Victoria Spinach.
Greil's Early Turnip.
P. T. Flat Turnip.
Ala. Belle Tomato.
White Bush Squash.
Salsify.

Twenty-eight 5-cent Packages Top Brand Seeds, and

1-10c pkt. Green Pod Bush Bean.
1-10c pkt. Wax Pod Bush Bean.

1-10c pkt. Pole Bean.
1-10c pkt. Sweet Corn.

1-10c pkt. Garden Peas.
1-10c pkt. Bush Lima Bean.

1-10c pkt.
Pole Lima Bean.

A Well Assorted Vegetable Garden for Family Use

We Reserve the Right to Substitute on Any Variety That May Be Exhausted, But Will Not Change Varieties Otherwise